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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Saturday 6-30 P.M. 1908.				
18th Feb.	ORIENTAL	6284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7548	BRITANNIA	6586
14th „	ARABIA	7904		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7548	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10539		
11th „	EGYPT	7913		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7548	MOLDAVIA	8600
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6284	HIMALAYA	6936
9th „	CALEDONIA	7548		
16th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7904		

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
NERA	5,338	Schmitz	6th Aug.. „

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

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DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Feb.	14 p. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabscvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st June 1908.

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* † NIPPON	6317	P. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gilthaber	29th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bolnarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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**City of London	..	15 „	24 „	..	15 „
**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

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† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar
† City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr	24 „
†Prome	..	....	....	22 Apr	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May	28 „

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/13, Church Gate Street.

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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
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CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for Receiving and Despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for Storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aastung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun g	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Lobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	„ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each

AT THE RATE OF

Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply Business.)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above Shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is a letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position and future prospects of the Company's business.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HILL, SON and THOMAS, Stevedores and Contractors, give notice that they have REMOVED their Office, from 18 Elphinstone Circle to No. 1 HUMMUM STREET, Fort.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held on FRIDAY, 21st February, 1908, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to consider the letter from the Bombay Government, No. 7382, dated 9th December, 1907, in connection with the numerous important Schemes for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island; as also the proposed draft reply.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. B. LESLIE ROGERS,
Secretary.

12TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office at "BELLA VISTA," CUMBALLA HILL, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1908, at 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

by Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MFG. CO., LTD.
BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 311 of 1905.

1. DAMODARDAS HURJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Jackaria Musjid Road, without the Fort of Bombay. 2. DAMODARDAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate, without the Fort of Bomb y.—3. DAMODARDA BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Barbhaya Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, and 4. VANMALI SHAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Mangaldas Market, without the Fort of Bombay: all members of the Ghoghari Lohana Caste, with the consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay for themselves and on behalf of the other members of Lohana Caste except the Defendants.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1. NARBADABAI, wife of GOVINDJI LALJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay. 2. GODAVRIBAI, widow of HURGOVAN HIRJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, her present whereabouts are not known, the Surviving Trustees of the deed poll, dated the 13th day of March, 1854....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 9th day of December, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the 1st defendant, Bai Narbadabai, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff as Trustees in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telwadi Lane, Vithalwadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1716 (1), (2) and (3), and Street Nos. A43 and B45, standing in the name of Jina Bhaga, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Kalidas Premjee and Company, on or towards the west by the property of Keshewjee Laljee, on or towards the south by the said Telwady Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Damoder Narayan and others.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 29th day of February, 1908, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges. —Dated this 28th day of January, 1908.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

A Course of Architectural Drawing will be commenced for Students who have taken 2nd year Draughtsman's Certificates and for Draughtsmen employed in Architects' and Engineers' Offices, on MONDAY the 17th of February, 1908. Lectures and instruction will be given by Mr. G. Wittet now in charge of office of the Consulting Architect to Government. Full Syllabus can be obtained at the Office of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal,

Bombay, 8th February, 1908.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "ARCADIA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, also from HAMBURG, and LONDON, are hereby informed of the VESSEL'S arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be closed to WHEELED TRAFFIC, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant, after 11-30 P. M., and THURSDAY, the 13th Instant, after 2-30 P. M., till the Tabut Processions have passed:—

PAREL ROAD.—From J. J. Hospital to Paidhuni.
PAIDHUNI ROAD.—From Parel Road to Khadak.
ERSKINE ROAD.—From Parel Road to Null Bazaar Chowki.
KHOJA STREET.—From Null Bazaar Chowki to Grant Road.
DOCTOR STREET.—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.
GRANT ROAD.—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital corner.
BAPU HAJAM STREET.—Ghoghari and Kazi Mohollas.
HUZRIA MOHOLLA.—Temker and Teli Mohollas.
KALBADEVI ROAD.—From Money School to Paidhuni from 3-30 to 5-50 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 13th Instant only.
FRERE ROAD.—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder after 5-30 P. M., on THURSDAY the 13th Instant.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

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EPILEPSY AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000

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Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free

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TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS,
TRENCH'S REMEDIES LD.

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THE NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL devoted to the Educational, Commercial and Social Interests of India.

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Special articles on "Industries for small Capitalists" "Dadabhai Naoroji," "Interviews with Commercial Indians in London", etc., etc. Illustrated throughout.

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ABDULLA & Co., LD.,

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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

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DE LUXE"

Are the ***Best,*** as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Horuby Road. Bombay

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NEW MILITARY BOOKS.

Recommended for Promotion Exams,

JUST RECEIVED.

MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.
War Office, 1907. Rs. 1-12.

WELLINGTON'S CAMPAIGNS:
MILITARY HISTORY APPLIED TO MODERN WARFARE.
By the late Captain J. W. E. DONALDSON, R. F. A. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged by Captain F. A. BECKE, late R. A. Rs. 7-7.

PENINSULA-WATERLOO, 1808-1815.
By Major-General C. W. ROBINSON, C. B.
(Late Rifle Brigade).
With 36 Sketch Maps and Plans. Rs. 7-7.

ENGLAND IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR,
A Study in Combined Strategy.
By JULIAN'S CORBETT, LL.M.,
Lecturer in History to the Royal Naval War College, 2vols., 8vo. Rs. 18-6.

SADOWA.
By General H. Bonnal.
Translated from the French by C. F. Atkinson.
With numerous Maps. Rs. 6-9.

Modern Guns and Gunnery, 1907. By Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bethel, Royal Field Artillery. 345 pp. with numerous plates. 8vo. Woolwich, 1907.

This is a second edition revised, brought up to date and considerably enlarged, of a previous publication by the same author. The main changes are the addition of descriptions of Q. F. guns of various nations, of fresh chapters on the theory and practice of indirect fire, and of various matters affecting practical gunnery. Rs 10-15.

Military law: its Procedure and Practice. By Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Pratt. Seventeenth Revised Edition, entirely reset and brought up to date. Small crown 8vo. Rs. 3-15.

Sketch Map. With Notes to illustrate the Waterloo Campaign. By Lieut-Col H. M. Brunker. Rs. 2-3.

The Semaphore Alphabet Made Easy.—Specially compiled by Capt. H. R. Von D. Hardinge, Indian Army, for the use of all wishing to rapidly acquire a working knowledge without any unnecessary technicalities. As. 7.

Questions on the Waterloo Campaign.—Intended for the use of those studying military history, by Lieut.-Col. Brunker. As. 14.

Examinations in Military Topography.—By Major E. C. Heath, 3rd Battn., Sherwood Foresters. The papers have been specially arranged for the use of officers studying for promotion in the Staff College and Militia Competitive Examinations. We believe that if any student will conscientiously work through this course there will be little doubt as to his success in his examination. The papers cover the matter dealt with in the Manual of map Reading and Field Sketching, and are framed on examination lines. The idea is very good, and the series of papers will be most helpful to many. Rs. 1-5.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 380 pieces of woollen and cotton cloth, coloured superfine, flannels, Cashmere, trouserings, washing check, lustres, white and khaki drill, melton, velvet, safe, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Laljee Rugnath, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms.

Coloured superfine and ladies' cloth, coloured and white flannels, cotton coating, check, Italian, Cashmere, washing check, lustres, satin cloth, flowered damask, souff, serge, melton, white and khaki drill, doeskin, velvet, samples, safe, mattresses and pillows, mehta boxes, empty dealwood cases, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the pieces taken delivery of within four days after sale.

The above are on view.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Akbarally Abdulhosein, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Bajeepala Street, of Abdul Raman Street, the following consisting of tins of biscuits and confectionery, scent, cologne water, salad and castor oil, lozenges, peppermint, feeding bottles, violet powder, reams of papers, Barmah perfume, vinegar, tins of Rose pipoe, tea-sets, iron safe, Mehta boxes, etc.

In the house at Khoka Bazar, cases of biscuits and soap, loose tins of biscuits, perfume water, feeding bottles, etc.

In the two godowns on Nagdevi Street, cases of biscuits, castor oil, vinegar, soap, arrowroot, barley, salad oil, confectionery, perfume water, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Stationery and paper bales in one lot.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Mahomedally Esajee, an Insolvent, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop at Bajeepala Street, out of Fort, on SATURDAY the 15th Instant, at 2-30 p.m., in one lot:—Creamlaid note papers, superior white papers, cardpapers, creamwovepapers, foolscap papers, ruled paper, exercise books, letter books, etc., in the godowns at Chipi Lane, outside Fort;—bales of assorted papers, candle cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of February, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dewellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 648 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 4855, Old Survey Nos. 10, 1445, and New Survey No. 9539, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, on or towards the west by the property of the late Cawasji Merwanji Shroff, on or towards the north by the property lately belonging to Burjorji Manekji and now to the Nawab of Bhopal, and on or towards the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1296 and Street No. 2-18 and 20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim Kola and Co., Solicitors for the trustees, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

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HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

SOUVENIR MATINEE! } TO-DAY,
SOUVENIR MATINEE! } AT 4 P.M.

When two Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children. Every Child will receive a Chance of winning one of these Watches.

Doors Open at 3 p.m. Performance at 4 p.m. Sharp. Children Half Price to all parts to Matinees only.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the pad three times round the ring aided by the Mechanic.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single Seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls (carpeted seat), Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only), As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at the Circus where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
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"EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH.

IN TO-NIGHT'S
GRAND PROGRAMME

The "Real BULL-FIGHT in Spain" will be shown for the first time in Bombay.

This latest "BULL-FIGHT" shows the phases of the ring, entrance of Quadrille, Picadore, Banderillos, etc.

Death of the "BULL", representing the last fight of the Season in Spain.

This film is the finest ever taken and of the greatest interest.

Also many other fantastic, dramatic and very comic subjects just received from Paris by this mail.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY,
FEBRUARY 12TH,
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.

THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

THE FAMED

DE RESZKE CIGARETTES

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USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
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AMBITIOUS MEN, desirous of bettering their positions in life, to read this carefully.

VACANCIES are constantly occurring in Government Services, in the Railways, Public Works Department, Business Firms, etc., for qualified men. Every man desirous of qualifying himself for a GOOD POSITION should enter for a course of training in THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS. The following are some of the principal courses:—

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES.

Expressly Ordered for this Season.

PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS

AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S

LATEST LIST OF MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
FEVERS IN THE TROPICS. A Clinical Account, including the Milroy Lectures on Kalaazar, thin Clinical and Microscopical Differentiation. By Leonard Rogers, Major, I. M. S., M.D., etc., Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta. Crown 4to 338pp. With coloured Frontispiece, 11 Plates, 32 Tables and Diagrams, and 82 Temperature Charts	22 8
BLOOD-STAINS, Their Detection and the Determination of their Source. A manual for the Medical and Legal Professions. By Major W. D. Sutherland, I.M.S. Illustrated ...	9 3
THE OPERATIONS OF SURGERY. By W. H. A. Jacobson, M. Ch., F. R. C. S., and R. P. Roylands, M. S., F. C. S. 5th Edition. With 777 Illustrations. 2 vols.	36 12
A SHORT PRACTICE OF GYNÆCOLOGY. By Henry Jellett, B. A., M. D., etc. 3rd Edn. Revised and Enlarged. With 310 Illustrations. 1908	10 15
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF Hygiene (Notter and Firth). Revised and Largely Re-Written by R. H. Firth. 3rd Edn. 1908	18 6
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. By Louis C. Parkes, M.D., etc., and Henry R. Kenwood, M.D., etc. 3rd Edn. With Illustrations 1907.	9 3
THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Frederick T. Roberts, M.D., etc., 10th Edn. 1905. 2 vols. With Illustrations	22 12
A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Frederick Taylor, M.D., etc. 7th Edn. 1904	13 2
WARING'S BAZAAR MEDICINES. Edited by Charles Pardey Lukis, M.D., F.R.C.S., 6th Edn. 1907	5 4
BEASLEY'S BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS. Re-written by E. W. Lucas, F.I.C., F.C.S., 9th Edn. 1907	5 4
BEASLEY'S BOOK OF RECEIPTS, Containing a Veterinary Materia Medica, comprising also a Pharmaceutical Formulary, and a Photographic Formulary. Re-Written by E. W. Lucas, F.I.C., F.C.S., 11th Edn. 1907	6 9
DISEASES OF THE EYE. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By J. Herbert Parsons, D. Sc., M. B. With Illustrations. 1907.	9 3

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
2 billiard slates.

By order of Messrs. the Commercial East India Agency, Co., Ld., Lahore, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. Usufali Gunibhoy, Khundwa:—

Ex s.s. Marienfels.
V. A. G. 52—2 cases enamelled ware.

On account of the concerned—
One Dynamo new Armature, 115 volts; 1,000 Revls.
by the Indian Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraphic Works Co., Ld.
One switch board.
One leather link belt, 9in. 154lbs.

By order of Thaker Ramdas Gordhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Liladhar Doongersy.

Purchased on the 3rd June, 1907.
E. C.—525-27-28.—3 cases 413 pieces white mulls, 27-28 by 18 yds, Nos. 8001, 6001 and 9001.

On account of the concerned:—
25 pieces each 48in. 7-20 by 25 yards cretonne.
8 pieces silk and cotton tapestry.
20 pieces tapestry door curtains.
A small lot of remnants of woollen serge, flannel, tweed, coating, etc.
3 Indian carpets, sizes, 13 by 10; 12 by 9.

SALE OF Very Valuable Immoveable Properties at Meiow Street.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1908, at 4-45 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No. 1357, 1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of J. D. Powvala, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medow Street which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1096, and Street Nos. 21-23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., and others as tenants of the said trustees.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastside of Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 463 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 4932, Old Survey No. 1357—1358, and New Survey No. 9518, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by a gulley and beyond that by the property of Haji Hassam, on or towards the east by the property of M. M. Cama, and on or towards the west by the said Medow Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1095, and Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of D. J. D'Souza and others, as tenants of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Trustees, at No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Ice-making Plant and Machinery

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 21st day of February, 1908, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the premises, known as Butler's Ice-Factory, Frere Road, Bombay, at 3 o'clock (S.T.), Ice-making plant and Machinery consisting of—

One ether ice-making machine, complete with two boilers, engine and 6 boxes of 5 tons capacity, each fitted with Siddeley's cells.

Also at the Ice-Factory, Cochin Street:—
1 small vertical boiler, 7 H. M.
1 duplex horizontal sea-pump.
1 centrifugal pump.
1 electric motor.
1 cart weighing machine.
1 high pressure non-condensing steam engine.

Catalogues containing full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 33, Medows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on Woman's Proper Place in Society, in pamphlet form, Rs. "per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Ask Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 Indoafine Postage.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6088 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bomb

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 15/16		5/16
2½ do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	unchgd.	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	82 3/4	unchgd.	
*Bar Silver in London ...	26 9/16	7/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 5/8	5/16	
Do. in New York ...	57 5/8	1 1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13 1/2	unchgd.	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·47 1/2		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 1/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.	since 23rd	ult.
Do. Short London Bills,	3 3/4		
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,	3 1/2		
Do. 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8'		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		

*Closing tone of silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ...	£	10,000
Gold to Calcutta ...	£	50,000
Silver to Ceylon ...	£	10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Dull.
Futures ... Steady,
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Sales of East Indian ... 100 "
Imports ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·36+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1/4—1/8

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·89 +01	5·89 +02	5·87 +02	5·85 +03

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·82 +02	5·77 +03	5·67 +03	5·55 +04	5·46 +04

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 35,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 29,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 29,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 10,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·50—unchanged.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·09 +03 (Advanced owing to firm cables. Second tone mutilated.)
Do. Do. May 11·19+08

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—mutilated.
Futures—Month of March 11·39+07
Do do May 11·29+08
Closing tone of futures—mutilated.
Holiday in New York on Wednesday, except New Orleans.

London, 10th February 1908.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

"Total supplies are 2,500,000 under last"
Please read total Stock Liverpool 1,062,000.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ...2,680,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85/0 ex-ship 58/—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—51 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers,
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45—April-May—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3·1 1/4 Value.

Arrivals :—
"Baralong."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
50 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	37,50,000	Freemantle	Arcadia	National Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	2,26,992	do	do	do
2 do do	1,51,331	Sydney	do	Mercantile Bank
5 do Rupees	40,240	Hongkong	do	Hongkong Bank
33 do do	1,98,000	Zanzibar	Sultan	National Bank
2 Bundles Rs ..	2,000	Linga	Kasara	A. Gaffur
4 Boxes Rupees	16,000	Bushire	Dumra	Hongkong Bank
6 Bundles Rs ..	12,000	Linga	do	do
2 Bundles Gold Coins & Rs	6,483	Muscat	do	P Valabhdas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [11TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras have raised their rate to 9 per cent.

Exchange :—
The market has again ruled very steady and, although the rates were not general, T. T. was available at 1s. 3 16/16d. for near delivery and 1s. 3 31/32d. for Demand Bank Bills for the mail. The enquiry at these rates was comparatively small. Bills are still very scarce and most Banks will still buy for this month at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the advance in the price of silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29/32d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15/16d. to 1s. 3 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	143 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	191 1/2

Government Paper.
The Market opened to-day at 96 1-16 ready and 96 5-16 for the settlement and has ruled steady at these quotations throughout the day. Only a small business is reported. Calcutta market remains very steady at 96 1-4 ready and 96 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·1
1st Settlement	" 96·5

Bullion :—
There was a considerable rise in the price of Bar silver in London on Wednesday, an advance of 7-16 having taken place for ready at 269-16 and 5-16 in forward at 26-58 for delivery in two months. New york was 1 1-8 cents up at 57-5-8. Locally the market has been firm and business in ready bars has been passing at 69 9-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is firm.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	11	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	10	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	68	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	68	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
On opening the Market was steady at a slight advance on yesterday's closing rates, Broach continues in demand both by shippers and in the bazaar and prices are gradually stiffening but other descriptions are more or less neglected. At the close we quote as under in a steady Market.

For ready cotton there was again only a limited demand by shippers, but mills were buying a little more freely. Prices were unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	281	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	273	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	229/30	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	222	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	206	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	"
Good Westerns ...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	256	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	25,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·89	5·88	5·87	5·85	5·82
unchged	—01	unchged	unchged	unchged
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
5·77	5·67	5·55	5·45	
unchged	unchged	unchged	—01	

Linseed :—
The Market is again steadier with more demand and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 6	B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8 11 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The Market is firm with a fair amount of business passing we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May ...	Rs.	9 11 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ...	Rs.	10 6 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The Market continues quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	58 8 0	
Muggy	"	56 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	"	62 0 0	

Poppyseed :—
The Market is steady, but the enquiry is small We quote :

April-May Rs. 11 6 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 3½ 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 3 5 4 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts— Rs. 45 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,342½
Ladia	61½
Indian Specie Bank	41½

Mills :—

David	403½
Maneckji Petit	3335

Presses :—

Volkart's United...	1,020

Miscellaneous :—

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	41

Railways :—

Ahmedbad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	26,336	bales
Wheat	14,304	cwts.
Linseed	375	"
Rapeseed	19	"
Gingellyseed	9,914	"
Poppyseed	nil	"
Groundnuts	659	"
Castorseed	1,927	"
Rice	29,859	"
Myrabollams	4,894	"
Cottonseed	21,493	"
Mowrasced	118	"
Gram	410	"
Joowar	887	"
Maize	nil	

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. writing from Hongkong on January 24 report on the Yarn market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 10th inst.

The tone of the Yarn Market has been firmer during the past fortnight due, principally, to the attitude of importers in maintaining prices and refusing to quit stock at the low rates ruling at the close of the last mail. Couple l with this firmer feeling Chinese dealers have come forward with buying inquiries in order to average their previous purchases when rates were higher than those now ruling. The combined circumstances have brought about an advance in prices of from 50l. l to 60ls. 2 per bale all round, superior favourite spinnings even showing a slightly higher appreciation in values.

With the near approach of Chinese New Year, business as customary, is about coming to a temporary standstill. From after the closing of the present circular no transactions can be looked forward to until after the New Year holidays.

Native merchants and dealers are proceeding with the closing up of their books preparatory to the annual general exodus into the interior for the festivities in the country.

Given a steady silver market it is hoped that a moderately large consumptive demand from the country after the New Year holidays will lead to briskness in the yarn market, with better prices to imposters than we have been accustomed to now for some time.

No. 20s.—Cheap prices induced business and sales are reported at an advance of 60l. l.

No. 16s.—Not much in favour.

No. 12s.—Ruled firm, and sales well done at an advance of 60l. l.

No. 10s.—Prices advanced 50l. 1 to 60ls. 2 and a moderate business transpired.

No. 8s. and 6s.—Nothing doing.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—1,925 bales of No. 10s, 1,025 bales of No. 12s., 50 bales of No. 16s., and 1,875 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 4,875 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamer "Catherine Apcar, Namsang" and "Kumsang" (from Calcutta), and "Wakamya Maru Austria, Kagoshima Maru" and "Peninsular" (from Bombay) of about 3,000 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 28,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—About 30,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	143½ per cent.
"	Demand	" Rs.	145½ per cent.
London	T. T.	" Sh.	1.10 1/4d.=60ls.
"	Demand	" Sh.	1.10 15/64d.=60ls.
Shanghai		" Tls.	74½=60ls. 100
Silver		at	25.11/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on Jan. 18 :—Since the issue of our last report a slight improvement has been noticeable in the Indian yarn market. There was a good demand for No. 10s., No. 12s. and No. 20s. and the total sales amounted to 5,895 bales, which were entirely bought by the River Ports at an advance of Tl. ½ to Tls. 1½ per bale. The number of sales would have been greater, had not the uncertainty of Exchange made some importers demand Tls. 2 to 3 more than the current prices, at which Chinese dealers wanted to go in for more. Both Tientsin and Newchwang were quiet during the interval. But it is confidently declared that orders for No. 10s. and No. 20s. will be placed here soon after the China New Year, which falls on the 2nd prox. Clearances were on the whole, satisfactory. The market closes firm.

No. 10s. This count was in great demand for Szechuen and Chinkiang. About 2,231 bales were sold.

No. 12s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang purchased about 634 bales.

No. 16s. This count received attention from Kiukiang and Chinkiang. About 135 bales were sold.

No. 20s. Szechuen, Kiukiang, Chinkiang and Hankow bought about 1,875 bales.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 5,895 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 3,364 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 65,000 bales,

Sold but uncleared stock about 25,000 bales

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India .....T. T.	Rs.	191 1-4	per Tls. 100
On Hongkong... "	Tls.	74 5-8	per dols. 100
On London..... "	2s.	6 1-32d	per Tl.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH,

BALL.—February 5, at Dhariwal, the wife of Allan R. Ball, of a son.

MARRIAGE,

BARRY—KUHLMEY—February 3, at Lahore, at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Macvire, O. C. Henry Edward Walter Barry, Overseer, Jail Department, Fort Blair, son of the late James Barry, Government Telegraph Department, to Brunhilda Sophie Paulina, daughter of the late Professor Gustave Kuhlmey.

DEATHS,

BOWDER—February 1, at Rawalpindi, 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Walter Charles Bowder of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

FARRELL—February 3, at Rawalpindi, of Small-pox, Kathleen Ruth, youngest daughter of Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Farrell, aged 2 years.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m; Sun sets, 6h. 37m; High water, 7·32m., 9·46s; Low water. 2·38m., 2·6s.
Bombay Races, second day.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Polo Tournament.
Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p. m., and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m, p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 13.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. R. G. A. Sports, Colaba, 4 p. m. Bank Holiday. The Mohurrum Festival, immersion of Taboots. Frere-Fletcher School, annual prize distribution, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 8·59m., 10·30a. Low water, 3·47m., 3·58a.

Friday February, 14.—Bombay Polo Tournament. P. and O. steamer, "Arabia," with English Mails of 31st ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m. Wilson High School prize-distribution, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 9·51m., 11·4a. Low water, 4·28m., 3·42a.

Saturday, February 15.—Bombay Races, second day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Polo Tournament. Bellary Press Company, Bank Street, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 10·33m., 11·32a. Low water, 5·2m., 4·21a.

Sunday, February 16.—Septuagesima Sunday. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11·9m., 11·57a. Low water, 5·32m., 4·57a.

Monday, February 17.—Bombay Races, third day. Bombay Polo Tournament. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42—48 Church Gate Street, 3·30 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3·39 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11·42m. Low water, 5·59m., 5·31a.

Tuesday, February 18.—Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines, Bombay. Polo Tournament. Convocation of Bombay University, H. E. the Governor presiding as Chancellor, 5-45 p.m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee: Evening Entertainment, Town Hall, 9·30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m; Sun sets, 6h. 40m; High water, 0·21m, 0·13a.; Low water, 6·25m., 6·3a.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding, when some business was transacted.

THE SIXTH JAIN (SWETAMBER) CONFERENCE.—The Secretaries of the Correspondent Committee of the Sixth Jain (Swetamber) Conference to be held at Bhavnagar have invited the opinions of the leading Jain gentlemen as to the subjects that are be placed before the Subjects Committee of the coming Conference.

MILL HANDS ON STRIKE.—On Monday afternoon about 230 operatives employed in the weaving department of the Western India Mill, situated at Kalachowkey Road, Bombay, went on strike on account of their demand for grain compensation being refused. The agents of the mill informed them that they had already made arrangements for selling them grain at a cheaper rate than the market price, but they refused to accept the arrangement and demanded an increase in their wages. The men subsequently left the place in an orderly manner. The same afternoon about a hundred employers of the Jubilee Mill struck work on similar grounds.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Nandubai a Hindu woman claimed maintenance from her husband Nihalchand on the ground of ill-treatment. The parties were married in Kathiawar and came down to Bombay a few months ago. They stayed at Gulalwady for a month and then removed to a house in Nul Bazar where she alleged, that her husband commenced to illtreat her. Sometimes he used to lock her up and use violence. Subsequently her brother took her away. The Magistrate ordered the respondent to pay the petitioner Rs. 7 a month for her maintenance.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad disposed of the case in which Inspector Hassan charged Amthalal Gopilal, a grocer of Nul Bazar, with having in his possession false weights. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the accused. The evidence showed that in consequence of instructions received from the Commissioner of Police, Inspector Hassan went to the accused's shop on the 12th January last, and on finding some of the weights short of the standard he sent them to the Superintendent of Markets for examination. On the report made by the latter officer the accused was prosecuted. The accused's defence was that he had purchased the shop recently, and as he seldom went there he did not know that the weights were short. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 75.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m to-day :—

Sport March ...	Jager's Lust ... Kinedshofer
Overture ...	The Fairy Lake ... Auber
Selection ...	The Cingales ... Monckton
Valse ...	Phantome ... Gung'l
Selection ...	Scotland's Pride ... Godfrey
Valse intermezzo ...	Reve du Bal ... Rilenberg

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Under Freedom's Flag ... Nowowieski
Overture ...	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Descriptive Piece ...	The Phantom Brigade ... Myddleton
Selection ...	The Spring Chicken ... Caryll
Valse ...	The Choristers ... Phelps
Selection ...	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Two Step ...	At a Georgia Camp Meeting ... Kerry Mills
Selection ...	The Orchid ... Caryll

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Kaiser," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 13th current. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 15th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Marmora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Monday the 19th current.

TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Inspector Hassan changed Khandbhoy Yusufali, a Borah, with possessing and selling cocaine without license from the Collector of Abkari, on the 31st October last. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Oliveira, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the day in question one Mahadu Bald was sent by Inspector De Souza of the Excise Department to a house in Chimna Butcher Street, where the accused passed him five packets of cocaine through the iron bars of the front door in consideration of one rupee paid to him. After the sale the place was raided by Inspector De Souza and his assistants. The accused ran upstairs, but on searching a room on the ground floor some more packets were found there. The accused denied the charge and said he did not live in the room where the cocaine was found. The Magistrate convicted the accused of selling the cocaine and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3 0, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the charge of possessing cocaine the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

First Annual General Meeting.

THE first annual general meeting of the Gymkhana was held last night at the Pavilion, Woodhouse Road, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Vice-President occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said: I am very glad to see so many of you present this evening at this our first annual meeting. I am not going to detain you with a long speech as there is plenty of work on the agenda to be got through, but met as we all are to-night, we have, I am sure, the pleasant satisfaction of feeling that the idea which originated only a short while ago of forming a commercial gymkhana has grown and developed into a very substantial reality. You have now a handsome club house which will meet all your requirements for a long time to come. You have splendid tennis courts, a croquet lawn has been added and I hope before long the bowling green will be in evidence, a matter which, I am sure, will be gratifying to some of us, who are no longer in our first youth. But gentlemen, in taking a retrospective view of what has been done, we must not overlook the generous donors who have so handsomely responded to our request for donations, as without their generous help I am quite sure, our idea of a gymkhana such as it is now, would still have been in its infancy. To the Trades Association who have really fathered the whole scheme. Our best thanks are due as it was mainly owing to their support, particularly in guaranteeing interest on the debentures that these were taken up so rapidly. To the committee who have go ably assisted me. I thank personally, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without speaking in terms of highest praise of the energy, I should say, untiring energy, displayed by our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Beyning (applause.) He is truly a model of what a good secretary should be and I really do not know what we should have done without him. We are all busy men and with very little spare time at our disposal, yet Mr. Beyning seems somehow to have found that time. He is here, there and everywhere and never seems happier than when suggesting or promoting some new scheme for the benefit of the members. You will have to-night, gentlemen, to adopt the treasurer's report and balance sheet. This has already been circulated so that I take it you are all acquainted with its various details. We have endeavoured to place before you our position financially and otherwise, but the matter that will concern us most in the future will be to meet the various liabilities which are shown in detail. This can be done to a certain extent by issuing further debentures and possibly we may be successful in getting more contributions. You will lsao have to face in the near future the provision of forming a sinking fund, but I do not anticipate there will be any difficulty in doing this as a profit is made now and this profit will materially increase as we strengthen our members, and now, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I will call upon the Secretary to read his report.

The Honorary Secretary then read the report, in which among other things, it was stated that the correspondence between the Trades Association and the Government regarding the grant of land for the Trades Gymkhana League in April 1905 it was due to the President, the Hon. A. Hill Trevors' efforts that they had got the concession. In April 1906 a provisional Committee was started to get the scheme in working order. In December 1906, the Committee gave up advertising for contractors and started with the tennis courts and members were enrolled. On February 9th, 1907, play started on courts when the number of members was 69. As no result was obtained from the advertisements for contractors, Mr. C. F. Stevens kindly undertook the work of building and in October last the building was completed. They now realised what the "desideratum" for an institution like this there was in the city.

The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were adopted and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. W. Irving and Mr. P. Valentine. A similar compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

MR. CHARLES PARSONS, postmaster at Dorchester who has been in the postal service for fifty years, and is the senior head postmaster in England, is retiring. He has spent the whole of his official life at Dorchester. He remembers the day when people stood in the street and were served with stamps through a window, and, when a mail came in, the notice was given: "Mail arrived; no attendance given." All the letters were delivered by an old woman, who used to carry them round in a basket.

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Insist on having "Condy's Fluid," Condy's, Gorswell Rd., London, Engd.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

Claim Upon the Estate of the First Aga Khan.

DETAILED REPORT.

Yesterday, in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah who was a son of the first Aga Khan, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs, Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Sahib. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moss of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Khadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustom, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eight defendants. The Hon. Mr Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The following is the full text of Mr. Bahadurji's opening address :—This is a case of considerable importance to my client, the plaintiff. It appears that the tradition and the custom and the practice that have been obtaining in the family of the Aga Khan from the time the First Aga Khan arrived in Bombay from 1845 all the traditions and the practice and the custom have been attempted by the 1st defendant to be set aside. The practice, the tradition and the custom which were maintained till 1901 by the 1st Aga Khan, the 2nd Aga Khan and by the mother of the present Aga Khan, during the time when the present Aga Khan was an infant, has been attempted by the 1st defendant, now for the first time, to be entirely set at naught and set adrift those members of the family who are entitled in their personal right to be maintained and supported out of the offerings received by the Aga Khans.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

In this case the plaintiff's first claim is that she claims her share in the share of her father in the estate of the 1st Aga Khan Shah Hasanali and her second claim is a share in the voluntary offerings made to the Aga Khan for the time being. As regards the first claim, namely, the right to inherit the estate left by her father Jung Shah or her father's share in the estate of the 1st Aga Khan is not denied by the Aga Khan. The right is admitted, but what he says is that the right of the plaintiff in the estate of Shah Hasanali is now time-barred.

As regards the second claim the short answer of the 1st defendant is that she has no claim whatever in the offerings and that she is not at all interested in the offerings. He claims the offerings are made to the Aga Khan for the time being exclusively for his personal benefit. It is for your Lordship to decide whether the plaintiff is entitled as of right to claim a share in the offerings that have been made from time to time to the respective Aga Khans including the present Aga Khan.

Mr. Inverarity says that his client's case with regard to the first claim is not only that it is time barred but the release binds her and she is not the party to sue.

HISTORY OF AGA KHAN.

As for the rights of the plaintiff it is necessary to state here shortly the history of Aga Khan. There has been previous litigation in this Court in some of which the Aga Khan for the time being has been party, but in none of the cases the question of the joint property and offerings have been gone into, or decided. The very first matter which appeared in this Court in which Aga Khan was connected was a suit filed by the constituted attorney of the Aga Khan in 1829 for the purpose of enforcing against his followers by a decree the payment of what is called "Dussoon" that is a 10th of the nett income of the followers of Aga Khan. This proceeding was instituted in 1829, but according to the reference in 12 Bombay High Court Report that proceeding was not prosecuted.

In 1850 there was another case in this Court in which the Aga Khan for the time being was the principal defendant. That was a case between the Aga Khan and his followers in which the simple question raised was what was the respective right and privilege as existing between the Aga Khan and his followers. No reference was made to any of the questions which are involved in this suit. This case is not reported, but the reference is made by Justice Arnold in 12 Bombay High Court Report. That suit between his followers is different from the suit between his family. The reference to that suit in 12 Bom. H. C. is at page 208,

Now the object of that suit was principally to determine the question who were the Khojas in their origin. Were they Sunnees or Shiahs? At p. 350 it is briefly put in the Report. (The Counsel then read the Report of the case.) It appears that some questions were put as to the offerings etc. but the proceedings are not available.

Now as to who the Aga Khan is, appears in the Report in 12 Bom. at page 340. In 1839 Shah Hasanali arose in revolt in Persia and through Baluchistan and Sind he came to Bombay and it appears from the Judgment of Justice Arnold that at the time that he rose in revolt in Persia he was possessed of considerable property. He was largely helped by the Khojas in Sindh. Later on in consequence of his rendering services to the British Government he was awarded a pension of Rs. 300 per month so that at the time he arrived in Bombay he had already large possession in the provinces in Persia, was possessed of considerable income which he got from the Khojas in Sindh and was also in possession of the pension of Rs. 3000/- per month from the Government of India. After his arrival in Bombay his followers gave him a very warm welcome and brought to him considerable amount of money in the shape of offerings in money and kind.

JAMATH KHANA.

When he arrived in Bombay he found that there was a Jamatkhana in Bombay. Jamatkhana of the Khojas is the place where the Khojas assemble for the purpose of the caste and for saying their prayers and discharging all the duties connected with the caste. Mr. Bahadurji here explained the constitution of the Jamat and Jamatkhana, how the offerings are received from the Khojas and how they eventually reach the Aga Khan. The J

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1908.

OUR NEW NEIGHBOUR.

THE visit of Siam's King to Europe last summer marked the termination of a long period of stress during which the future of Siam as an independent State hung in the balance. The fact was brought forcibly to public notice the other day when Mr. H. Hillman, a former Editor of the *Siam Observer* read a paper on "Siam, the Country, the People and the Trade" at a meeting of the Society of Arts. Happily, the long dispute with France is over and Mr. Hillman, who, at any time in the last ten years, would, in reading such a paper, have had to enter into a long explanation of the many confused points in dispute, was able to omit more than the briefest reference to it. Of King Chulalongkorn Mr. Hillman tells us that he imbibed very liberal ideas from the American missionaries who were at work in the country fifty years ago, but he had suffered during his administration from the drawback of not having at his command a number of really efficient lieutenants. Mr. Hillman mentioned two notable exceptions—the King's half-brothers, Prince Devawongse, who for many years has held charge of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Prince Demrong, who has held several administrative positions, but none so brilliantly as that of Minister of the Interior, which post was created twelve years ago. Prince Bidyalab, Public Works Minister, and Prince Rabi, Minister of Justice, are also capable men whose names will be long remembered in connection with important reforms in their respective departments. But the Queen of Siam is as capable as any of them and, during her period of Regency, became more prominent than any woman before her in that country One example of her initiative was quoted by Mr. Hillman, who related how, when a severe epidemic of rinderpest had so devastated some parts of the country that there were no buffaloes left, and without these it was impossible for the paddy farmers to work their fields, the Queen, realising the seriousness of the situation, sent out commissioners to ascertain what animals were available in parts of the country which had escaped the disease, and to buy up as many as possible. Fortunately, large numbers could be had down the coast, and these were bought up and shipped to Bangkok, the Queen herself financing the whole operation. They were sold to the farmers at what they could afford to pay for them, and it is satisfactory to learn that, while Her Majesty does not appear to have made any profit on the transaction, she at any rate was able to strike a balance. The moral effect of such an action on her part, however, was more important than the purely financial aspect. No wonder, he observed, one of the features of the rejoicings on the King's return was the distribution of commemorative medals bearing the faces of the King and Queen—an acknowledgment of the place of women in the world somewhat unique for an Asiatic nation.

The King has always been an admirer of the administrative methods obtaining in India and has never hesitated to secure the services of Europeans. Thus the Navy is under Danish tutelege, the Army under Italian, Posts and Telegraphs German, Railways German, and Judiciary Belgian, whilst Finance, Police, Surveys, Forests and Public Instruction are all under British direction. The Finance Department was one of the latest to be thoroughly taken in hand under officials lent by the British Government and Mr. Hillman testified to the efficiency of the work accomplished by Mr, Mitchell-Innes and subsequently by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, as a consequence of which Siam is now able to float loans in the European market for the further extension of her railways. "Waste has been stopped in many departments as a result of the rigid tightening of the purse-strings, and in this way we may be able to claim that whatever nationalities control the other departments they are all finally controlled by the British official who holds the important post of Financial Adviser. No nation stands so high as the English; ours is the *lingua franca* of the country and business is conducted in that language by all the merchants, no matter what the flag under which they trade. The bulk of the Siamese foreign trade is with England and now, fortunately for Siam, the teak trade is mainly in British hands. In past years the forests were overworked and we are told that the supply of Siamese teak is likely to fall off for a few years at least. The last two seasons have been very good floating ones, and a lot of accumulations in the creaks were floated out so that there is now no reserve to hold forward to keep the average and with a reduction in the number of trees available, there is sure to be a falling off in supplies. The Government took a wise step in getting the loan of several Burmese Forest Department officials and with the regulations for the planting of young trees below a given girth the eventual re-stocking of forests now worked out may be regarded as assured.

As a place of European residence Bangkok, it seems, bears a very evil reputation with all people in the Far East who have not been there. Fever is of course prevalent, cholera endemic but rarely epidemic. The climate is at times trying, just as it is in other tropical places, but "when the swallows come down from the north on the wings of the northerly breeze the day is more bearable than some summers in England and the evenings are cold to the scantily-clad native, while hot grog is not unknown in the home of the European." Social life is declared to be very pleasant, the Siamese excellent entertainers, and so there is always something going on. There are quaint or intensely interesting religious functions, festivals, traditional customs and so forth; cremations which are times of merriment rather than gloom, Court functions and the annual kraaling of elephants which serve to break the monotony of existence. But living there, as here, is becoming increasingly expensive. Rents have doubled in the past ten years, but a far more serious matter is the servant question. Wages have gone up enormously, while the Chinese, who do all the domestic work, have combined into a sort of domestic servants' union which succeeds in boycotting any unpopular employer or one who fails to give promotion to his underlings as vacancies occur. As one of the peculiarities of European life in Siam Mr. Hillman mentioned that, excepting the small import duty, no taxes and no rates are levied. Europeans enjoy all the advantages of extra-territoriality—on the whole without abusing their rights and privileges. The matter is somewhat different, however, when it comes to the Asiatic subjects of European Powers. These have, it seems, the same rights, but do not always use them in the best way. For instance, if a Siamese policeman be in pursuit of a criminal, the man has only to enter the home of a foreign subject to be safe from further pursuit. The officer cannot advance further without violating the flag of the foreigner, unless the householder grant permission. Should he refuse there is no alternative but to go to the Consul concerned and get his authority. This delay, as can be well understood, would be fatal where the foreigner was in collusion with the criminal. As criminals have themselves sought registration at foreign consulates for the express purpose of abusing their privilege there is no cause for wonder that the Siamese Government is beginning to long for the day when these special privileges shall be abolished, for they are undoubtedly a hindrance to the good government of the country in many ways.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

ALMOST as old as agriculture itself the supply of nitrogen to the soil has created a new industry. The three chief needs of the soil are nitrogen, potassium and phosphoric acid. Of these the most important is nitrogen, which was long supplied by farm-yard manure and digging which exposed the soil to the atmosphere which contains some eighty per cent. of nitrogen. It would seem, therefore, that the plants would feed upon this free nitrogen, but as a matter of fact the great majority are unable to do so and depend on nitrogen presented to them in some combined form. With the need for more intense cultivation farm-yard manure has become inefficient for its purpose and the making of artificial manures has grown into an important industry. Of the manures used today the greater part comes from the South American nitrate of soda deposits and the sulphate of ammonia recovered at gas works. The growth of the production of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia is most striking, and is largely due to the demand for agricultural purposes. The output of nitrate of soda (or Chili saltpetre, as it is called) is now at the rate of 1½ million tons per annum, and the consumption has doubled since the year 1890. As regards sulphate of ammonia, the output is growing rapidly, owing to the increasing number of plants in which coal is gasified and the by-products recovered, and it is probably now over 500,000 tons per annum. But both these sources of combined nitrogen must ultimately fail, for the nitrate grounds of South America and the coal measures of the earth are themselves limited in extent, and at some future date they will be exhausted or will become economically inaccessible. Sir William Crookes, in the presidential address delivered before the British Association at Bristol in 1898, drew attention to this side of the subject and uttered a solemn warning upon the seriousness of the outlook unless some new source of combined nitrogen were tapped or discovered. According to Sir William Crookes, the problem will have become acute by 1941. Seeing that the failure of a manure supply would mean increased cost of food such a prediction must appeal to all, and it is satisfactory to know that two distinct electrical processes have been invented and are working upon an industrial scale for tapping the immense reserves of nitrogen in the air and converting it into a form available for agricultural needs. The first of these is the Birkeland and Eyde process in which an electric arc flame is employed to raise the air to a temperature of 3,000 degrees C. At this temperature nitrogen and oxygen combine, with formation of nitric oxide gas. The nitrogen, in fact, is made to burn. The nitric oxide obtained in this way is cooled, and is then passed through absorption towers containing water and milk of lime. The final product of the process is basic nitrate of lime, and this is either sold as such or is mixed with 40 per cent. of ammonium sulphate to give a stronger and less hygroscopic artificial manure. This process has been at work upon an industrial scale at Notodden, in Norway, since May, 1905. The plant worked for over two years has included three 700 h. p. furnaces, each producing 325 tons of nitrate of lime per year, equivalent to an output of 1,000 tons of fertiliser per year. The works at Notodden are now being greatly enlarged, and an ultimate power installation of 40,000 h. p. and output of 20,000 tons of nitrate of lime per year is aimed at, while similar plant is about to be erected in Germany. The other process is the Frank and Caro which produces what is called calcium cyanamide or "Lime nitrogen" as it is known to the trade, by heating calcium carbide under special conditions which include liquid air. The present output of the factory at Piano d'Orta in Italy is about three thousand seven hundred tons but the plant is to be increased to a capacity of ten thousand tons while the company which holds the patents is arranging for the erection of factories in all parts of Europe, so that although both products have some slight drawbacks there is an existing new field for the supply of manures when the natural sources fail.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AND PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM time to time legislative enactments in Parliament are the direct result of "judge-made law," that is to say, they are the outcome of some legal decision which, while based on the letter of the law, is not popular with a large part of the community. For instance, there was the Taff Vale decision as to picketting a few years ago, and legislation in the present Parliament as the result. A decision in the Court of Appeal the other day that a borough council has the right to exclude representatives of the press from its deliberations as a council, has given a considerable shock to the average rate-payer. It has long been popularly assumed that no local administrative body possessed such a right of exclusion. The present decision which will be known for some little while as the "Tenby decision" has arisen through a dispute between the Tenby Borough Council and the Proprietor of the *Tenby Observer* who attended meetings as a reporter for his paper. One particular report did not suit the council who passed a resolution excluding the journalist in his capacity as a reporter "until he proves himself to the satisfaction of the council to be an efficient short-hand writer." Thereafter followed correspondence, and litigation. In the first instance there was a decision in favour of the council, and this has been upheld on appeal, the Master of the Rolls deciding that there was no ground for inferring from the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, any such right to attend the meetings of the council as that now claimed by the defendant, a right which it was admitted was not conferred in express terms, and a right, too, which had not been supported by a fragment of judicial authority; his Lordship therefore held that the defendant had no right to be present at the meetings of the council except with their express or implied permission. The outcome of the matter will probably be that the session which opens next week will witness a bill brought before Parliament at the instance of the Institute of Journalists to make the English law conform with the Irish law on this subject. In Ireland no resolution of a local authority which excludes the press from its meetings can, it appears, be considered valid without the direct sanction of the central authority in Dublin. The central authority in England is the Local Government Board, and if the proposed measure be passed we can imagine what sort of answer the Tenby Corporation or any other municipal body would receive from Mr. John Burns if they attempted to shut out the Press.

MUSTAPHA KAMEL PASHA.

THE death of the Egyptian Nationalist Leader, one of the most irreconcilable of men, will come as an unmixed blessing for Egypt. Whenever he could misrepresent British Administration in that country he did—and did it with a will. His character was well summed up by the *Journal du Caire* less than a year ago when Mustapha last made himself conspicuous. Translated, the sketch ran:—"One may expect the delegate of Egyptian thought—Mustapha Pasha Kamel—to express a different opinion from that of the rest of mortals. When one has received a celestial message, one must indulge in signs and wonders for the public benefit. The depository of all the national dignity had for too long excited no attention. Such a state of things could not last. The Pasha does not care to preach in the desert. The slightest incident and he darts up a minaret to wave his arms above the multitude. This time the shouting dervish of 'Al Lewa' has had a visit from the Angel Gabriel and the Angel said, 'A European has killed a child, not by accident, as the world believes, but wilfully. Avenge us! Mustapha is now on his way to accomplish this pleasant task. Driving straight ahead like the national 'gamous,' he excites the public at the street corners. . . .' The jest has been pushed too far. Slowly, systematically, Mustapha Pasha Kamel widens the gulf between us and the natives; insidiously and bitterly he aims at provoking the conflict from which his immeasurable vanity leads him to hope to fish out some ill-gotten gains. His words do not matter, his acts alone count, and they are full of violence and ill-faith. Meantime one can only meet him with the calm kindness of reason that we employ in the presence of madness."

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria" left Kobe for Bombay on the 10th instant.

DURING his stay in Lucknow Mr. Ramesh C. Dutt will be presented with an address of welcome.

MR. COUCHMAN, Senior Railway Inspector, Rangoon, proceeds Home on combined leave in April.

SIR ANDREW FRASER opens the Police Training College at Ranchi on the 24th instant.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia," homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 9th instant.

MR. C. B. CRAPCOTT, Magistrate at Cairo, is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Kingsford as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta.

A FIRM of native oil-mill owners was fined fifty rupees by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta for failing to consume their own smoke.

A TELEGRAM to the "Statesman" from Colombo states that the location of the wreck of the "Amaryllis" is Freeman Rock off the Batticalsa Coast, and that the vessel has broken her back and been abandoned.

THE Lower Burma Chief Court at Rangoon has confirmed the decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage in the case of F. W. Bean vs. J. Bean.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Wakamiya Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant. The same Co's. s.s. "Kageshima Maru" left Moji for Hongkong on the 9th, and the "Riojun Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on same date.

IN another column will be found a Notice relating to the usual closing of streets to-day and to-morrow for the Mohurrum procession.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Bombay yesterday, and is staying at a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency banks and their Branches on the last day of:—January 1906, Rs. 14,74,36,000; January 1907, Rs. 12,94,58,000; January 1908, Rs. 13,64,01,000.

WE are informed by our Calcutta correspondent that the combined Chumbi and Hari Garrisons have reached Guntok without mishap and that Captain Campbell, the British Trade Agent, and Mr. Wintle, in charge of the Post and Telegraph arrangements in connection with Gyantse, are still at Chumbi.

AN old man from Aldershot has made an appeal to the Farnham Guardians for the return of a boy they had adopted with a view to emigration. The boy has no relatives, and had been under the care of the old man from infancy, but it was considered unwise to allow him to be in his charge any longer. The applicant said that the boy was ever in his thoughts, and without him he could not sleep. He was being driven mad by his absence. The board declined to give up the boy, and the old man left the board-room threatening to commit suicide.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"It is with great regret that I take my relief nib to write about the vital deficiency of this village of Athoor . . . The deficiency of this village is the Hospital. Some days back an accident came to pass here. I set down the accident fully and formally in the following manner. A student who received his Matriculation certificate on the last year, fell down from a balcony while he was reading some extra book. The result of that chance was his fatal death. If the Government had established a Hospital here then his life might have been saved. As there was no hospital, he joined the majority before his parents took him to Dindigul Hospital which is at a distance of twelve miles from Athoor. . . . I crave the Government to establish a Hospital at their earlist convenience."

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

English and German Stock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 25.

With somewhat far-fetched arguments a movement has been set on foot to unite the two kingdoms of Holland and Belgium first by a Customs Union, then by a Military Convention and at last by an offensive and defensive alliance into one body politic. Strange to say, the most active agitators for this movement are not found either in Belgium or Holland but in Paris. We need hardly remind our readers that a kingdom of the United Netherlands, comprehending Belgium and Holland, was created on the Vienna Congress in 1815. Then it was the wish of England and Prussia, to which the other two allied powers acceded, to get a powerful bulwark against France that led to this creation. But the natural antagonism between the trading interests of the North and the manufacturing zeal of the South, between the Calvinistic Dutchmen and the Roman-Catholic Belgians, between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking majority could not be satisfactorily bridged over. Exactly one month after the July Revolution of 1830 the rebellion broke out at Brussels that eventually led to a permanent separation of the kingdom of Belgium from the kingdom of the Netherlands, since called Holland in ordinary parlance. The French attempts at annexing Belgium had no effect; in July 1870 the "Times" published the diplomatic documents proving Napoleon III's intimations to the Berlin Foreign Office for a corresponding change of the Map of Europe in that sense.

Since the separation of the two countries in 1830, it is true, many things underwent a change on this Earth. The antagonism between Holland and Belgium is however still based on the same economic and ethnological differences, and only the mode of expressing the mutual claims of self-assertion have grown milder in course of time. That group of political writers in Paris that advocates a reunion of the two kingdoms cannot believe that their help is needed for bringing the two little Monarchies together because they love each other and are only too bashful to show their feelings. The French writers, as General Langlois the leader of this movement expressly states in the "Temps" newspaper, expect from their agitation some indirect advantage for the political affairs of France. For them it is enough to make of the mighty Empire of Germany a bug-bear to frighten the dear little children that could be so easily swallowed up by that monster. It would not sound well if a close alliance with France would be suggested as the only means of salvation. Far better tactics are employed if the French writers go no further than propose a union of the two endangered countries for mutual self-defence. It is now already three years that this publicistic campagne was started; but one cannot say that it has had the slightest effect so far. The Governments of the Hague and of Brussels are not so easily terrified, as they well know that Germany will not overpower them because she has nothing to gain by such an act of violence. The French writers point to the mouth of the Rhine river on Belgian and Dutch soil and affect to be quite convinced that Germany, after having repelled the French from that stream, cannot allow two other powers to control the lower course of the most important German waterway. The obvious truth is that the navigation on the whole Rhine river is free for all nations, and it cannot make the slighest difference for German Steamers whether the banks of the river are German or Dutch or Belgian. Nor is it true that the goods carried down the Rhine to Belgian and Dutch ports are naturally lost as freight for German Ocean going steamers. As is well known, at Antwerp and Rotterdam the large German Steamers call regularly for fetching German cargo for the overseas countries. The present state of things has even greater economic advantages than an expansion of Germany westward could have. The customs barrier against the Belgian industry that is not so much burdened with social legislation as that of Germany keeps off unfair competition from the German market, and German agrarians would very much oppose a Customs Union with Holland because a country without compulsory service can sell agricultural products more cheaply. Nor would Hamburg and Bremen be pleased if Antwerp and Rotterdam would become German cities and thereby entitled to the same privileges of bonded warehouses and cheap railway rates as they. Of course all these circumstances are quite familiar to the Dutch and Belgian nations. Moreover, history teaches them that Prussia has often enough saved their independence but has never threatened it, as France has done as late as 1868. It is therefore not to be wondered at that this agitation of General Langlois has found less attention in Holland and Belgium than in other countries where Germany is made the scapegoat for everything and especially in France where the Rhine river needs only be mentioned to arouse heart-burnings connected with the German "Watch on the Rhine."

THE NEW ISSUES OF STOCK IN GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN 1907.

A little over a year ago it caused a sensation, when the "Deutsche Bank" in its annual Report stated that demand for capital was, on account of the long period of industrial prosperity, decidedly overstrained and that in the interest of the whole commercial world some retrenchments were desirable. Very soon, however, all acknowledged financial authorities in England and Germany professed the same view of the present economic situation and tried to keep their new emissions of certain kinds of stock within narrow limits, being at the same time more reserved in granting credits to their customers. Their policy was made imperative by the extraordinary height of the banks' discount rate, when, in October and November, the American crisis set in. It is greatly due to their conservative estimates that after the New Year money has become a little easier on the World's market.

Naturally a sudden interruption of the bankers' activity in accommodating customers in consideration of the needs of the times is impossible. Neither could municipalities that have commenced new waterworks, sewage extensions, gas and electrical works think of postponing the continuation of these enterprizes on account of stringency of the money market, nor would industrial firms that want working capital for fulfilling the large orders taken over from the period of prosperity stop short before the higher rate of interest demanded. We are, therefore, not astonished to find that, in spite of the general tendency of retrenchment in both countries, exceptions to the rule are not missing.

Perhaps most remarkable is the coincidence that in England as well as in Germany the new emission of Municipal Stock have even been larger than in 1906. In England the aggregate of new marketable loans of county councils and municipalities rose from 2½ millions Lstr in 1906 to not less than 6¾ millions in 1907. In Germany this increase did not assume such enormous dimensions. We find only a rise from 429 3-4 million Marks in 1906 to 496 2-3 millions in 1907. But we must remember that the German banks refused to tender for any 3 1-2 per cent municipal loans. To some extent German cities appealed to the local patriotism of their citizens for getting the necessary funds. On the other hand the market of foreign Government loans was most affected by the policy of retrenchment: in England we find a decrease of 2 1-4 million Lstr, not deducting some well-known cases of failure, while in Germany the decrease against the previous year was more than twice as large, aggregating not less than 113 million Marks. As regards Home Government and Colonial bonds we find the English new issues rise again from 12 1-2 to 15 1-2 million Lstr. whereas in Germany they went down from 668 to 546 Million Marks. Remarkable for the English increase is the fact that the United Kingdom abstained from all new Government loans during this year of stringency, so that the whole amount was taken up by Colonial Governments and India. A very severe strain on the English money market were also the foreign railway loans. They jumped from 15 1-2 million Lstr to 23 4-5 millions, more than one-fifth of the whole amount of new issues at the London Stock Exchange. These three Items explain the extraordinary result that despite the general tendency of retrenchment the total of English emissions of new stock even rose from 120 to 123 2-3 million Lstr. On the other hand the whole German addition to the Stock Exchange turn over went down from 2813 million Marks in 1906 to 1442 1-2 millions in 1907, and under the circumstances this decrease must be considered a whole-some symptom. It is, however, to be taken into account that some German mines and breweries took refuge to their private business connections for increasing their working capital.

If the success of the German financial circles in keeping new issues of stock within the narrowest possible limits was more conspicuous than in England, it is only reasonable to expect that with the comparative bettering of the money market the emissions will again assume larger proportions, as many industrial concerns, mortgage banks and municipalities anxiously wait for the moment when they may obtain money for their indentures under more favourable conditions. Gradually the German market will adjust itself to the demands accumulated in consequence of the American crisis. But for the immediate future the Banks are expected to use their influence to retard rather than to encourage this movement. For the moment the money market in England as well as in Germany is not yet favourable for large new issues of stock. Even for the new Prussian State Loan on January 14th "Saebandlung" expected only offers from 50 to 80 million Marks. That the total reached more than the double amount viz. 181 millions, is very satisfactory but must not be interpreted as a sure sign that we are already returning to quite normal conditions of the money market.

THE NEW ROYAL LIBRARY BUILDING IN BERLIN.

The momentous edifice for the Royal Library on the northern side of the famous avenue "Unter den Linden" is for years in course of construction and was advertised to be finished in 1911. Now we get the surprising announcement that already in the autumn of the current year the library will be transferred to its new premises. The reason for the remarkable acceleration of the building is plausible enough. On one hand the officials of the Library complained that the old building dating back to the time of Frederick the Great had become so narrow and inconvenient for the enormously grown requirements of a first rate collection of books that it is hardly possible to keep things going on satisfatorily. On the other hand the centenary celebration of the Berlin University Hall into which the present Library is to be converted was sorely wanted for the accommodation of the large audience that will then assemble from all parts of the world. By putting steam on, the architects came to the rescue and finished the northern half of the building much in advance of the contract time, so that the removal is now fixed fully three years before the originally appointed term. The enormous extent of the new Library Building, in whose planning the natural growth of a century had to be taken into consideration allows such an unusual procrastination.

The whole block formed by the four streets "Unter den Linden," Charlotten Str., Dorotheen Str. and Universitats Str. measures 558 by 348 feet. The comprehensive building erected thereon is calculated to accommodate not only the Royal Library but also the Academy of Sciences, the University Library and the Oriental Seminary. Even with these participants the space available for the purposes of the Royal Library is sufficient for a long time to come. For there is room provided for 5 million volumes. At present the Library contains about one million volumes and is surpassed only by the British Museum and by the National Library in Paris. It will take many years yet ere the Library will require all the spare rooms allotted to its administration from the outset. Only when they will be entirely filled up, the other institutions sharing the new edifice may be removed elsewhere one after the other.

The whole building contains six open squares so that there is sufficient light and air in every room, while at the same time the fire brigade finds an easy access if required. Care is taken that the attendant and the readers have their entrances and corridors separated from each other. Lifts, cloak rooms, a large refreshment-room for readers are amply provided for. In the Royal Library the two methods of using its treasures will be continued. People may take out books or they may consult them in the Reading Rooms. In London and Paris only the second style of using the large Libraries is adhered to. Among the various Reading Rooms the large one for the General Reader will be situated in the very centre of the whole block. Over the principal staircase one enters its fore-room, 36 feet high. Thence one passes into the cupola of the imposing height of 111 feet. There is comfortable accommodation for 360 Readers, and sufficient light is provided by the sky-light in the centre and by seven large windows. The Reference Library is placed along the walls in two parallel rows of shelves, the outside ones being accessible by small stairs. A Students Room with 150 seats is on the same floor in close vicinity. In the upper storey the rooms are provided for the three separate Departments of Manuscripts, of Maps and of Music. As in the British Museum some of the most famous treasures of the Manuscript Department will be permanently exhibited under glass in a couple of rooms. The whole architectonic arrangements have been confided to Wilhelm Ihne, the builder of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

L. ASCH.

HINDUS AND REFRESHMENT HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Girgaon air is thick with rumour that our worthy townsman Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the head of the Kapol Bania orthodox section and proprietor of the premises lately vacated by the Government Central Book Depot, has let out those premises to an Irani on a lease to open therein a Hotel with its necessary adjunct—a Bar, and a Billiard Room. The house is situated in the midst of a purely Hindu locality, having such public and charitable institutions as the Prarthana Samaj, the Sadavart, the Dharmsala for the use of the Bhatia Gurus and Bhatia families, a number of Hindu Temples, a Surgical Hospital, two High Schools and residences of lawyers, medical men, engineers and people of the clerk class. One cannot guess what should have tempted the Irani to select this locality and what must have moved our worthy townsman to let out his house for an establishment wherein objectionable food and drink will be sold—nay even such food the very mention of which must horrify an orthodox Hindu.

Billiard Bar and a Hotel—a combination means that men habituated to drink and bet at games will flock to this institution day and night and no doubt soldiers and sailors will also visit it in numbers and great nuisance, inconvenience, annoyance and mischief will be caused to men, women, children and students of both sexes who at present safely and freely pass by this road to their different avocations and to the several places of devotion.

A Hotel is not at all a necessity in this locality and if one be located here will be deemed a curse by the residents and others. I hear that respectable residents of this locality have already prepared representations to the authorities concerned protesting against a license being granted to a Hotel in this part of the city. May I request you to publish this letter and thus give universal publicity to such protest.—Yours, &c.,

RAMCHANDRA VINAYAK RANJIT.

26 B. Benham Street, Cross Lane, February 10.

THE Secretary of the War Office announces that retired officers in receipt of a pension will be exempt from the liability, imposed by the Superannuation Act, 1887, to a deduction from their retired pay if they accept the post of secretary to a country association under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907.

THE "manufactured diamond case," which is arousing so great interest in Paris, recalls an amusing story about Louis XI. of France. The anecdote is related in the "Gaulois" as follows:—One day the King received in audience a man who claimed to have discovered the long-sought powder which would turn any metal into gold. "Capital," said the King, "I will give you the only thing you want"; and he handed the inventor a purse. "But, Sire, it is empty," gasped the alchemist. "What does that matter?" said the King, slyly, "since you have the means to fill it?"

ONLY a little time ago Lord Strathcona voiced the prediction that Canada would by the end of this century have as large a population as the United States. This, seeing that the United States now claim 84,000,000 and Canada only 6,000,000 of population, seemed, on the face of it, a sanguine anticipation, but considered in the light of certain figures recently published there cannot be any impossibility about it at all. These figures show that against the present Canadian population of 6,000,000 the whole population of the United States was only 5,308,483 in the year 1800. During the twelve months ending the 30th June last 252,038 immigrants entered Canada, the latter contrasting with the total of 15,571 which entered the Dominion ten years ago.

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE ZAKKA KHELS.

Announcement in the Commons.

EXPEDITION TO BE SENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. Morley, speaking in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Mr. Lonsdale, said that the Zakka Khels had committed eleven serious raids, and he detailed their acts of killing and plunder.

All the usual methods of settlement had failed, and, in the circumstances, His Majesty's Government had sanctioned punitive measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 11.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The summoning of the Afridi Jirgahs to Peshawar by the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province has been sufficient to indicate the locality and that the continued misconduct of the Zakka Khels is at last to be checked by Military operations that will have for their object exemplary punishment of the offending sections.

"The concentration of Troops, ordered nominally for Manœuvre purposes, has now put the authorities in a position to strike sharply at Bazar Valley in which the Zakkas have their winter headquarters, and there should be no necessity to undertake operations on a large scale though due precautions can be observed by holding a strong force in reserve to guard against any unpleasant surprises such as occurred in 1897.

"The general feeling among the Afridis is, we believe, that the Zakkas have willfully courted punishment, their numerous raids having culminated in an in road into Peshawar City itself on the 28th of January.

"With the direction of operations in the hands of General Willcocks, a punitive visit into Bazar Valley should be a short and successful one and should not involve any trouble with other sections of the Afridis.

"The troops to be employed will, we understand, be selected from Brigades that have now been assembled in Peshawar Valley, lightly equipped flying columns being formed, with a Brigade in reserve. The actual operations should not last more than a few days.

"In these circumstances no newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany the force.

"The Brigade Commanders will be Major-General Barrett and Brigadier General C. A. Anderson. Their staffs are on the spot, so that when mobilisation is ordered everything should work automatically.

"With regard to the advice tendered by the "Times" there is certainly no intention whatever of doing anything more than punishing the Zakka Khels and the limit of operations will be very strictly observed."

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Leaders Attacked by Irreconcilables.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Reuter wires from Johannesburg that the registration of Asiatics has been resumed, and that Mr. Gandhi and another leader, desirous of setting the example, started early for the office.

They were waylaid by eight irreconcilable Punjabis and Pathans, and were severely belaboured. Nevertheless, the registrations were made.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Telegrams from Johannesberg state that the irreconciliable section consists only of about one hundred hillmen.

Mr. Gandhi, whose injuries are slight, has registered eighteen finger-prints as an example.

The Chinese object to finger prints.

KING EDWARD ON HOLIDAY.

Motor Visit to Brighton.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

King Edward to-day motored down to Brighton for a short stay.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The death has occurred of the Egyptian Nationalist leader, Mustapha Kamel.

[Mustapha Kamel Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, urged that the retirement of Lord Cromer gave to England an opportunity to effect a radical change in her Egyptian policy by returning to the programme originally put forward under Queen Victoria.

"England" he declared "would find in the Egyptian Nationalists her best friends, Egyptians are indignant at the regime inaugurated by Lord Cromer, who for twenty-four years worked his hardest to make them slaves. I do not exaggerate when I state that Lord Cromer was the greatest enemy to our autonomy."

The programme urged by the Nationalist leader comprises six clauses:—

(1.) The formation of a real working Ministry.

(2.) Limitation of the role at present played by the British "advisers."

(3.) Creation of a Parliament which would discuss questions of public education and of judicial administration, and to which Ministers should be responsible.

(4.) The system at present existing regarding public education to be changed, the Arabian language being used exclusively in teaching, while the establishment of new schools would be decreed.

(5.) A gradual replacing of foreign officials by capable Egyptians.

(6.) Reform of the Capitulations.

Mustapha Kamel Pasha added that if their claims continued to be ignored, the Egyptians were determined not to cease the struggle for the good and liberty of their country.]

At the Monthly Meeting of the Rangoon Municipality on the 4th instant, on the motion of Dr. Bagley, the Committee agreed, in view of the deplorable ignorance of the populace regarding the preservation of health, to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to insist that the principles and practice of hygiene form part of the education of every child in Government and State-aided schools throughout Burma; also that in future practical and theoretical instruction in personal, domestic and school hygiene should form a regular part of the curriculum of students who are trained to become teachers in schools of all grades.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

LORDS' DEBATE RESUMED.

Pros and Cons.

LORD CURZON "TRAVELS OUTSIDE FACTS."

A TEST OF FIDELITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The debate on the Anglo-Russian Convention was resumed in the House of Lords this evening.

Lord Sanderson welcomed the Convention, by which two great Western Powers would co-operate in the cause of civilization and progress. Our sacrifices, he said, had not been excessive.

Lord Midleton endorsed Lord Curzon's criticisms, and hoped that what we had conceded would secure the peace of the world.

Lord Reay asked whether the fact of having a Treaty with Russia was not so important that any concessions were well worth the results obtained?

Lord Lansdowne asked whether it was not certain that Russia, owing to her strong position in the north of Persia, would compete to our disadvantage in the Neutral Zone. He predicted that the virtual boundaries of the Russian sphere would extend to the limits of the British sphere.

Lord Lansdowne said he did not think that it would have been possible to insert in the Convention, a detailed Agreement regarding the Gulf; but he could not see why it was impossible for Russia, by some distinct engagement, to make her own position perfectly clear to all concerned. He fully admitted that the Convention contained stipulations of the utmost value, but on other points the balance was against us. A great deal would depend upon the manner in which Russia interpreted the Convention. He thought we were justified in regarding the Convention as a fundamental change in the Asiatic policy of Russia. He was ready to trust Russia to observe the Treaty in a spirit of absolute loyalty, and he hoped that it would make for international peace.

Lord Crewe said that he cordially re-echoed the remarks of Lord Lansdowne, who knew that for a decade past our relations with Russia had been generally somewhat uncomfortable and, more than once, threatening. Since the conclusion of the Agreement our relations had been infinitely more pleasant.

Lord Curzon, he said, had underrated the position of Russia in Persia before the conclusion of the Convention.

Lord Curzon seemed to imply that we were almost in a position to dictate our terms to Russia. He was surely travelling outside what was justified by facts. It was untrue, Lord Crewe declared, to say that Russia had no interests in the South of Persia. She had subsidised a line of steamers and had established Consulates-General at Bushire and elsewhere in the south.

Lord Curzon then withdrew his motion for the production of papers, but complained that the Government had not answered his criticisms regarding Persia. He pointed out that the "Novoe Vremya" had welcomed the omission of the Gulf from the Convention, because it would open the way to the gratification of Russia's ambition. If the Convention had effected cordiality between the two countries, a good way of testing it could be found in the settlement of our claims in regard to the "Knight Commander" and "Malacca."

The subject then dropped.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The newspapers on both sides regard the impression produced by the debate in the House of Lords as favourable to the Anglo-Russian convention.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Madras Land Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, in reply to Mr. Rees, said he was satisfied that the Madras Estates Bill had not been unduly hurried and that the interest of the Zemindars had received the fullest consideration.

It was altogether undesirable, said Mr. Morley, to suspend legislation in India to enable private persons in England to criticise its contents.

LIBERALS AND THE NAVY.

Protest against Reduction.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

At a meeting of forty Liberal members of the House of Commons, a resolution was passed protesting against any reduction in the Naval Estimates.

LISBON FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The Last Rites.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that the bodies of the late King and Crown Prince were removed yesterday afternoon to the Royal vault, adjoining the Church, accompanied by a procession of Ministers and high Ecclesiastical and Court dignitaries.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Arbitration Treaty Signed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

An Arbitration Treaty between France and the United States, covering any issue, has been signed at Washington.

THE TEST MATCH.

Another Win for Australia.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

In the Test Match at Melbourne, Australia completed their second innings for 385, Armstrong scoring 133 not out.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Australia won the Test match by 308 runs.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Germany's Interference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

In the French Chamber, reply to an interpellation by M. Jaures, M. Pichon annonnced that the German Embassy had communicated with him that it appears that the Moorish Sultans are complaining of the attitude adopted by France.

M. Pichon emphasized the correct and courteous attitude of Germany in the matter.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Conciliatory Statement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

It is officially contradicted in St Petersburg that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has been summoned to return.

Before the Hungarian Delegation, the Foreign Minister stated that the basis of Austrian Policy in the Balkans was agreement with Russia.

AMERICAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

England Naval Regimnet.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Despatches from Washington state that the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives recommends that the appropriation shall provide for two battleships instead of four as desired by President Roosevelt.

The total naval appropriation is 101 million dollars.

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Government has introduced a Bill for the Protection of children.

It prohibits smoking by children under sixteen years of age and authorises policemen to arrest offenders.

The Bill abolishes the imprisonment of children, amends the reformatory and industrial school system, and establishes children's courts with children's magistrates.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMITTEE.

Sittings in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 11.

The members of the Decentralisation Committee arrived here this morning and will commence sittings this afternoon when Mr. Holmes, Financial Secretary, United Provinces Government, will be examined.

LATER.

The Decentralisation Commission met this afternoon. Mr. J. M. Holm, Chief Secretary to Government, was examined. He was in favour of a Railway Cess for consturation of light railways. As regards the salaries of officers he did not think a uniform standard desirable, but the matters should be guided by province circumstances. He thought each Government might have its own regulations as to pensions. He did not think that the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor to grant loans for industrial and commercial purposes was a practical one. As regards transfers to foreign service he was of opinion that case of provincial officers might be decided by Local Governments. He thought the general tendency in these provinces to centralize a good deal of work done by Collectors might be delegated to Sub-Divisional Officers.

MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Leave Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

On Thursday the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes will proceed home on leave on medical certificate for six or eight months. The vacancy thus caused in the Executive Council will be filled by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Bradley who will probably retain office until the return from leave of Mr. Hammick who proceeds home on leave and the latter will take his place in the Council until the return of Mr. Forbes. The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson will act as Chief Secretary, Mr. W. O. Horne filling the vacancy on the Board of Revenue. It is presumed that Mr. D. W. G. Cowie will again act as Inspector-General of Police in place of Mr. Horne.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The Viceroy on Monday addressed the following famine telegram to the Secretary of State:—

Light to moderate rain fell during the week throughout Northern India and there was slight rain in Central India, Burma and Bombay. The improvement in the prospects of spring crops previously reported, is in consequence maintained, but existing distress continues to increase in intensity and owing to the slackening of demand for labour in fields at this season there has been further large increase in the nnmbers on relief works.

In the United Provinces these numbers now are: Works 424,917, gratuitous relief 191,308. In addition 10,672 persons are being relieved in Balrampur estates. Private and aided works have been started in several districts. There has been some increase in crime, but the general condition of people is fair still and there is no noticeable wandering. In the Punjab there are now 1,223 persons on Test Works. Central India there is again a large increase in the numbers on relief, 91,171 persons are employed on works and 7,174 are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Of these 88,000 are in Rewa which shows an increase of 20,000 during the week. The remainder are in seven minor states of the Baghelkhand Agency.

In Bengal the numbers of test works have fallen to 2,164. Thirteen thousand and twenty-eight persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief in Orissa. In the Central Provinces there is still ample employment for ordinary labour, Relief is now being given in four districts. There are 1,765 people on works and 2,155 in receipt of gratuitous relief, while special relief is being given to 1,650 weavers.

In the Panch Mahals District of Bombay 2,379 persons are employed on test works. The total number of persons in receipt of state relief in thewhole of India is now 738,934. Prices continue to fall slightly in parts of Northern India, but are still very high everywhere.

THE Trustees of the Victoria Memorial are indebted to H. E. Lord Minto for obtaining from Canada a fine portrait of John Zephaniah Holwell (1711-1798), who was temporary Governor of Fort William from February till September, 1760. The picture measures 2ft. 2in. by 1ft. 10in. and represents Holwell dressed in a purple-red coat and wearing a wig. In May, 1896, it was exhibited by Mrs. Elizabeth H. F. Holwell, a descendant of the original, at the Art Institute of Chicago, where it was recognised as the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds on the strength of certain entries in Holwell's diary recording his sitting to the artist.

VICEROY'S TOUR IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Programme Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The programme of the Viceroy's coming tour in the Central Provinces is now published.

His Excellency leaves Howrah on Thursday evening 20th instant; inspects the last Indian Railway Volunteers Camp at Kodarma early on the following morning and spends the day shooting. Mandla is to be reached via Jubbulpore on 22nd where the party spend a week. Sunday March 1st will be spent at Raigarh where the tomb of Alexander Elliot on the Lot Nala in Sarangath Stae will be visited. His Excellency returning to Calcutta on the 2nd.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. TURNER.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 11.

In regard to the attack committed on Mr. W. H. Turner on Sunday night the following is the true version of what occurred:

He returned from the hill station of Thandaung on Sunday evening and proceeded by a tikca gharry from the Rangoon Railway Station to his house in Churchill Road, about three miles distant. On arriving at his house he offered to pay off the gharrywallah, who, however, preferred not to accept payment but to call for it on the following morning, as he expressed the fear that he would be stopped and robbed of his money by policemen in this particular outlying part of Rangoon. Mr. Turner then proposed to drive back some distance along the road in order to protect the driver. Nothing took place until the gharry arrived at the corner of Cemetery Road and Avenue Road. Here the gharry was held up by a native Policeman named Kehr Singh, No. 823, who is now in custody and who demanded money from the gharrywallah, being quite unconscious of the fact that a European fare was seated inside the gharry. Almost simultaneously four Burmans, respectably dressed came up and one of them seized the pony's head. Thereupon, Mr. Turner pushed open the gharry door and sprang out, but the first two men he encountered over the face, one being the policeman whose right eye is blackened and the other, the Burman whom he knocked down while he had the hold of the pony's head. The bold front which he assumed against such odds in most lonely quarters, caused the four Burmans to make a precipitate flight and the gharrywallah, strange to say, whipped up his pony and drove off at the best pace.

Mr. Turner very wisely took the policeman's number and then started to walk back towards his house. Before he had gone 150 yards he met the same four Burmans whom he had put to flight. After one of them had evidently purchased a full charged sodawater bottle from a roadside stall, two of which stand on the way along which Mr. Turner had to pass homewards. The man armed with the mineral water bottle flung it in Mr. Turner's face and the missile striking him on the bridge of the nose exploded and inflicted the terrible injuries already described which will cause permanent disfigurement. Upon being struck Mr. Turner's first impression was that he had been shot and being partially dazed and almost blind, he fled from the spot and hailed the first vehicle which he heard rumbling towards him which concontained the European lady and gentleman who picked him up and conveyed him to his residence Fortunately his eyesight is unimpaired.

Kehr Singh has been identified, but the Burmans are still at large. The police are making every effort to effect their arrest, although they are baulked by the reticence of the constable in custody.

THE "SHANDYA'S" THIRD PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The third prosecution of the "Sandhya" newspaper was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the accused Manobendranath Chatterji, Printer and Publisher, handed in a written statement. After the prosecution closed its case the accused in answer to the Court said he was Manager, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Sandhya," that he did not wish to say anything further. He said all he had to say in his written statement. He called no witnesses and placed himself in the Magistrate's hands. He did not wish to engage any pleader.

A charge under Section 124 A. I. P. C. was then framed against the accused and the Magistrate promised to pass orders on Saturday next.

Mr. Kingsford refused to allow the Press reporters to make copy of the accused's written statement.

EUROPEANS IN KABUL.

The Amir's Rule

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Referring to the return of Messrs. Hayden and Miller from Afghanistan the "Empire" writes that most of the time the were in they Amir's territories.

Habibullah was on tour but the Government of the country has been carried on by him by means of daily dak runners. There were 11 Europeans, including 2 ladies, in the Amir's employ. One of the ladies was brought by his Majesty as a companion for the Queen, but her stay was short as the Queen did not want a foreigner as a companion. The Amir's ammunition and arms workshop is wholly worked by Afghans. There appeared to be no Russian in the capital. The Amir was most reticent as to his movements and no one in Kabul knows five days ahead what he is going to do. Europeans there learn more about what is going on in Kabul and in the country from the Indian press than from any information. They can obtain first hand news. The weather this year was not so cold as expected there being very little snow and frost.

DEATH OF A COOLIE FROM A KICK.

Mr. Sunder Fined Rupees Ten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Sunder, Settlement Officer, Sunderbunds, who was charged with causing the death of a coolie by kicking him off when he laid hold of his ankles has been fined Rs. 10 on a charge of simple assault by the Magistrate of Alipur.

GERMAN SAVANTS ON TOUR IN INDIA.

Visit to Jeypur and Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 11.

Some eleven savants representing the German Society devoted to oriental travel and art research are due to visit Delhi from Jeypore from the 15th to 17th instant and stay at the Hotel Cecil. Their visit to Jeypur covers the 12th to the 14th instant where they are due to present the Maharajah of Jeypur in common with H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad with a token of German art industry in the shape of Dresden porcelain from the Royal Porcelain Manufactury at Dresden.

The following other cities will be visited by the party on the dates named Agra 18th to 21st instant inclusive. Benares 22nd to 25th; Calcutta 26th to 27th instant; also on return 5th March; Darjeeling 29th February to 4th March; Madras 8th March; Colombo 11th to 12 March.

The Joint Secretaries of the Society which has been commended to the good offices of British Government by the German Ambassador in London are Messrs. Curt Walther and Arthur Wunsch Brevetes.

ALL-INDIA WEAVING COMPETITION.

Prize For Best Hand Loom.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

A prize of Rs. 200 will be given by the Indian Industrial Conference at the All-India Weaving Competition to be held in Madras this month for an improved hand-loom that may prove most suitable for introduction among Indian weavers.

The loom should be suitable to work with warps prepared and sized by country methods and easily adjustable for weaving "chadders," "dhooties," "saries," etc., both course and fine. It should be moderate in price, easy of repair by village mechanics, weaving parts should be strong and easily changeable.

If the Judges recommend, a second prize up to Rs. 150 will be given to the second best loom.

Winning of other prizes at the competition will be no bar to gaining the Conference Prize.

KONDRUSKI'S ARREST.

Identified by Bombay Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

The man arrested in the Madras General Hospital on Friday last has been definitely identified as Kondruski, the Russian who is charged with railway thefts, by Inspector Faviel of the Bombay Police who previously arrested the man in Bombay.

Kondruski's injuries prevent his being moved for ten days, and will then be conveyed to Bombay for trial. These injuries probably account for Kondruski's apparent want of enterprise here. He was seen, however, one night last week under suspicious circumstances in the compound of the Madras Club, but successfully eluded two members who gave chase.

DEATH OF MR. R. W. MCMULLEN.

Another Mutiny Veteran.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 11.

Death has carried away another Mutiny Veteran in Lucknow in the person of the late Mr. R. W. McMullen, Superintendent of Northern India Salt Revenue. The deceased was born in 1854 and was through the Mutiny, retiring in 1885 on pension after over thirty years' service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A Staff Ride will be held in the Bombay Brigade on 11th, 12th and 13th March.

Detail of personnel will be as under.

Further details and scheme will be issued later to all concerned.

Director—General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, who will act as General Officer Commanding, of British Forces.

Assistant Director—Captain C. A. E. Hocken, D.A.A.-G.; Signalling Officer, Lieutenant A. E. J. Connell-McDowell, 116th Mahrattas.

SANTA CRUZ COLUMN.—Officer Commanding—Major G. F. H. Wingate, the Royal Scots; Staff Officer—not represented; Officer Commanding Wing, N. Infantry—an Officer, 116th Mahrattas; Officer Commanding Company of Volunteers—not represented; Officer Commanding Cavalry—not represented; Officer Commanding Section of Artillery—not represented; Medical Officer—not represented; S. & T. Officer—not represented.

THANA COLUMN.—Officer Commanding—Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Hazel Grove, 109th Infantry; 2 Staff Officers—not represented; S. & T. Officer—not represented; Medical Officer—not represented; Officer Commanding Wing, Br. Infantry—an Officer, the Royal Scots; Officer Commanding N. Infantry Battalion—an Officer, 116th Mahrattas; Officer Commanding Cavalry Regiment—an Officer, 109th Infantry; Officer Commanding 4 Guns, R. F. A.—an Officer, R. G. A.

Corporal A. T. Wrenn, of the 1st Bn, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Poona, is temporarily taken on to act in the Supply and Transport Corps, from the 10th February, vice Corporal F. C. Pickett, of 2nd Royal Scots, returned to Regimental duty.

The undermentioned Officer is granted 8 months' combined leave, out of India, on private affairs (including 60 days' privilege leave):—Captain W. J. H. Hunter, 116th Mahrattas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The troops marched out of Phari and Chumbi on 8th instant. The 2nd Leinsters in Fort William will be relieved by the 2nd Gordons from Peshawar in the next fortnight and on relief proceed to Julunder.

PABNA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Some two hundred Delegates have arrived at Pabna for the Industrial Conference which opens there to-day.

A warmly debated meeting took place, yesterday amongst those who had so far arrived, on the subject of the inclusion of the Boycott Resolution, and a compromise is now said to be probable.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The following is the proposed programme of Indian Cavalry Reliefs for 1908-09:—

16th Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan to Lucknow.
1st Lancers, Lucknow to Dera Ismail Khan.
19th Lancers, Peshawar to Quetta.
7th Lancers, Quetta to Jacobabad.
35th Scinde Horse, Jacobabad to Peshawar.
12th Cavalry, Mooltan to Allahabad.
4th Cavalry, Allahabad to Fyzabad.
2nd Lancers, Fyzabad to Sangor.
28th Light Cavalry, Sangor to Multan.
17th Cavalry, Bannu to Bareilly.
14th Lancers, Bareilly to Bannu.

The following is the proposed programme of the Royal Horse Artillery Reliefs for 1908-09:—

"D" Battery, Meerut to Mhow.
"E" Battery, Meerut to Mhow.
"P" Battery, Mhow to Meerut.
"R" Battery, Mhow to Meerut.

6th (Poona) Division combined Manœuvres, Poona-Kirkee, will be held from 31st January to 21st February.

Cavalry operations ordered from 3rd to 8th March next will not take place.

THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The "Assaye" sailed on the 7th with the following:—Officers 62; ladies 21; children 25. Second Class:—Men 14; women 16; children 33. Third Class:—Men 1,345; women 36; children 63, includes ordinary invalids, one hundred and ten cot invalids; thirty men, one woman, insanes five and prisoners ten.

PASTORAL VISIT TO JUVEM AND TARA.

On Sunday, the 26th January, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Herman Jurgens, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay paid his first pastoral visit to St Joseph's Church Juvem.

His Grace accompanied by Rev Father J. C. De Mello arrived at Andheri Station at 7-44 a.m., and was received by a deputation of the parish.

His Grace was conveyed in a carriage up to Versova Creek and thence in a cart up to the village Cross where his Grace was met by the Vicar, Rev. Father N. Monteiro, and the Confraternities of St. Joseph and Bona Mors, and was conducted in solemn procession accompanied by band along the road which was lined with flags and palm leaves. The first inscription at the entrance of the village was "Welcome Our Archbishop." The second at the church gate "Welcome" with the coat of arms of his Grace, and the third at the church door "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" The Church was tastefully decorated with beautiful banners and garlands. The three altars were new'y gilt for the occasion and were adorned with artificial flowers.

No sooner his Grace entered the church, the choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus."

His Grace said low mass, at which a very large number of persons of the parishes at Juvem, and of the affiliated chapel of the Holy Cross at Tara received Holy Communion, of whom about twenty-five approached the communion rails for the first time.

After mass his Grace delivered a short and impressive sermon on the utility and value of the Sacrament of confirmation and also on the respect due to the ecclesiastical authorities, chiefly to the Vicar, who is in place of the bishop in the parish. His Grace exhorted the congregation to live in peace and brotherly love The Rev. Fr. De Mello translated the sermon in vernacular during which the Venerable Prelate was seated on his throne in Pontifical garb under a canopy. His Grace then administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 45 children, and afterwards gave the Papal Blessing and brought the Service to a close with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 11. a.m. The parish of Juvem is the first to enjoy this privilege which his Grace received only of late.

At 4.30 p.m. his Grace repaired to the churchyard with the Vicar, Rev. Fr Soares, Fr. V. De Souza, Fr. Gomes of the Agra mission and Fr. DeMello, where all the parishioners assembled together to present his Grace with an address, which was read by Mr. Manuel Francis Crasto.

In reply his Grace thanked the parishioners and once more exhorted them to be submissive to their parish priest and to live in peace with one another. His Grace expressed his joy to learn of their gratitude to the Rev. Fr. Monteiro who worked very zealously and tried his utmost to improve the church by getting up a ceiling, and who has at heart the spiritual welfare of each and every parishioner.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

No sooner his Grace took his seat the children of St. Joseph's School sang the song of "Welcome Our Pastor" which was afterwards recited by Anthony Fernandez.

Rev. Fr. Monteiro then read out the School Report as follows:—

We closed the School last year with 63 children on our rolls, and we count this day 65. I have much pleasure to say that from 1905 there has been a steady increase on our rolls year after year. The School teaches up to the III Standard. The attendance of the children is very satisfactory on the whole, and their conduct I have not much to complain of. The children are regular for daily mass and class study. As the funds are limited and School fees nominal, we cannot afford to keep more than one teacher, and so the parish priest is burdened a great deal with teaching the whole day. We are very much indebted to his Grace the Archbishop for his liberal contribution to the School of Rs. 10 per month and also for his kindness for presiding this evening at the distribution of prizes in spite of the great fatigue of the day. In conclusion we thank all our benefactors for their kindly interest in the School.

Dr. Jurgens then presented the prizes and briefly addressed the assembly:—He said that he was much pleased to hear that the number of the children had a steady increase and that the pupils begin the day by hearing mass, as a duty before they take to their books This was indeed the best means of bringing up the children in the fear of God, for they learn in tender age to invoke his help before their study. The report showed what progress the School has made since the time of Rev. Fr. Monteiro's Vicarship and great credit is due to him for the trouble and pains he takes, spending most of his time in teaching. His Grace advised the parents to take great interest in the education of their children, to see that they go regularly to school and to avail themselves of the great boon rendered them by the Vicar's energy and zeal. He thanked Fr. Monteiro and wished the School success.

As time was limited, the proceedings concluded with the comic song "Johnny get your gun" sang by pupils of the School.

VISIT TO TARA.

Never before did the poor people of Tara, who two years ago suffered in the fire, show such enthusiasm and such great zeal on the occasion of his Grace's first pastoral visit. They were fully aware that they would have the happiness of beholding one who rendered them every help in their dire distress before being elected to be the successor of the late Dr. Dalhoff of happy memory. At 5-30 p.m. as the country cart approached at the village of Tara, the Chapel bell began to ring a merry peal, which stirred the hearts of all who were waiting. Preparations for the worthy reception of the venerable prelate were begun a week before. A huge triumpual arch had been erected at the entrance of the road that led to the chapel of the Holy Cross. It was decked with palm leaves and flags and with the inscription—"Welcome Our Archbishop." No sooner his Grace alighted from the cart, the band in attendance struck up. The venerable prelate was received by the Vicar, Fr. Monteiro, Fr. Soares, Fr. D'Mello, Fr. V. DeSouza, Vicar of Parla and Fr. Gomes of the Agra Mission, and was conducted to the chapel in Solemn procession. A fine large pendal was erected at the entrance where an address was read on behalf of the parishioners by Mr. J. M. Cardos.

His Grace in reply thanked his flock with all his heart for the warm welcome given him and for their gratitude—manifested both to himself and to his predecessor Dr. Dalhoff who, on hearing of the fire at Tara, made an appeal which was well responded to and thereby granted the means of shelter to the many rendered homeless by the fire.

In conclusion his Grace gave them his blessing and entered the nice and neat little chapel, where he gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

His Grace was very much pleased with the chapel which was decorated with beautiful artificial and natural garlands. The altar was adorned with artificial flowers and new candlesticks ordered from France.

After Service the people rushed up to his Grace to kiss his ring, the crowd on one hand putting aside all formalities in their eagerness to approach their beloved pastor, and on the other his Grace's condescending manner forgetting all regard to his dignity, allowing himself to be well nigh overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the people in assuring him of their high regard and affection.

A large number of pagan fishermen made their way into the chapel to kiss his ring. This scene was indeed stirring and amusing for they did not only kiss the ring, but rubbed it hard to their eyes and forehead with most profound reverence.

His Grace then repaired to the Sacristy, where he was served with refreshments. As the cart could not cross the creek owing to the tide, his Grace had a short walk near the sea-shore, witnessed the fireworks for some time and left for Bandra Station amidst loud cheers. The Vicar and some parishioners accompanied his Grace and bade him farewell as the train steamed out.

THEFT OF MAJOR MARTIN'S EFFECTS.

Swell-Looking Native Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 11.

It will be remembered that on Friday night Major E. E., Martin was robbed of every scrap of his belongings while travelling from Bombay to Poona. The theft has been traced by the G. I. P. Railway Police to a swell-looking native who occupied a berth in the same compartment and who is a frequent passenger between Bombay and Poona. This person, it appears, was seen by the Station Master of Karjat carrying a trunk out of the carriage at that station when the Station Master proffered assistance of Railway porter. It next occurred to the passenger that he had lost his keys and asked that the trunk might be kept at the Station till his return from Bombay. On going back the next day to take possession of the trunk he was arrested. The trunk belonged to Major Martin.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. J. H. Watson, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), youngest son of General Sir John Watson, G. C. B., V. C., and Maud, second daughter of the late Judge Manuel-Jones, will take place at Goona, on Feb. 25.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Bank was held at the registered office of the Bank in Apollo Street yesterday, the Honble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersay presiding.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said: "Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate you on the satisfactory working of the Bank during the second semestre of its existence.

During the half year, you have been able to earn 6 per cent interest on your Share Capital and place to Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 75 0 0. The Reserve Fund now amounts to Rs. 1,00,000 Money was not in much demand during the past six months. The average Bank rate of the Presidency Bank was only 4·11 per cent. During the Monsoons when the money goes begging for 3 or 4 months at 3 to 3 1-2 per cent. for the Discount of First Class Bills, it is very difficult for any Bank to invest its monies at considerable profit and yet you have had the good fortune to earn 6 per cent on your Capital besides paying Rs. 70,000 for working charges during the period under review. I think you will agree with me that these results are highly satisfactory.

You will remember that in the Balance Sheet ending 30th June 1907, the subscribed Capital of the Bank was Rs. 1,25,13,700. In the month of July last the whole of the Capital issued by the Directors to the Public was subscribed and it now stands at Rs. 1,50,00,0 0.

The paid up Capital on 30th June 1907, was Rs. 4,42,080. The Third Call or the last Call was made by the Directors on the 15th December 1907, and you will observe from the Balance sheet before you that the paid up Capital on 31st December 1907, was Rs 71,31,680. Since the closing of the accounts on the last day of 1907, further monies on account of Capital have been received and the Directors hope that the balance on account of the Capital to be paid up will soon be in hand. From 1st January 1908 all monies received on account of arrears of Capital are recovered with interest at the rate of nine per cent.

I do not propose to enlarge here upon the advisability or desirability of opening branches of a Bank in different places. The advantages accruing from the opening of such branches are patent and all experienced in Banking have felt these advantages and have been ready to avail themselves of these advantages when they found themselves able to control the working of the branches. The results achieved by our branches during the few months of their existence will appeal to you better than any lengthy discussions of this subject.

You must have observed that there were four Branches of the Bank on 30th June 1907, and the Directors have opened 4 more Branches during he half year viz.—at London, Poona, Bhavnagar and Shikarpore. Though th Branches have been opened only recently you will be pleased to learn that the London, Calcutta, Surat and Ahmedabad Branches have been able to do good business.

The Bank was able to buy Export Bills of Twist made in local mills to the extent of Rs. 12,00,000 shipped direct by a native merchant to dealers in Germany. These Bills were sent to our London Branch for collection. The Branch in London has also commenced business in Import Bills and the Bombay Office has been able to arrange with traders in Bombay to pay on their account directly to the English manufacturers on delivery of Shipping Documents.

The Calcutta Branch has been able to build up very good connections and the Directors take this opportunity of thanking the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners who have confined their business between Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad to this Bank.

The Directors have reason to believe that even better results will be shown by the London and Calcutta Branches during this year.

As soon as more officers are trained at the Head Office other Branches will be opened in India as there are some offers before the Directors, which present great advantages.

WORKING CAPITAL.

The working Capital of the Bank has doubled during the past six months. It stood at Rs. 181,00,000 as compared with Rs. 91,37,000 on the 30th June last. It stood at Rs. 1,81,00,000 as compared with Rs. 91,37,000 on the 30th June last.

These figures are indeed very satisfactory for the Bank in the beginning of its career, and the Directors take this opportunity of thanking the Depositors for the support they have thus given to the Bank. As Banking is a business that requires time to develop, it is hoped that in view of the satisfactory work done till now by the Bank, every year will be a marked and steady progress in the business of the Bank in its several lines of business.

The Funds at the disposal of the Bank were well invested during the past six months and it appears that there is still room for one or two more Banks in Bombay like the two started last year. There is a pressing need for such Banks all throughout India and it is gratifying to note that the Swadeshi Bank in Madras with a Capital of Rs. 20 lakhs has already commenced to do business, as also the Bengal National Bank in Calcutta with a Capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Further H. H The Maharaja of Baroda had finally sanctioned liberal concessions to the projected Bank in his State and I learn with pleasure that two or three other Native States are considering similar projects of starting Banks in their States.

The report of the Directors on the advances on pearls is now before you. Alarming and exaggerated reports were spread as to the Bank's investment in this business and it was thought necessary to make a special mention of the investment. In order to place the Pearl business of the Bank on a still safer basis, the Directors have under consideration a proposal by which the said business will be further guaranteed by a substantial and independent party. This proposal will be given effect to,

this suggestion after looking to the working of the Bank during the current year."

Sir Harkisondas Narrottamdas in seconding the proposition moved by the Chairman, said :—I have to bring to your notice that it seems that, since the Registration of the Bank on the 17th November 1906, it would be some time before Bombay can recall the prosperous years of 1905-6, which were years of good rains, good harvest and flourishing Mill industry.

In the middle of December 1906 the crisis in yarn business with China set in, which first affected the dealers in China, subsequently the Bombay Shippers of yarn to China and ultimately the Spinning Mills as it was bound to do. There are not many chances of getting over the depression in the yarn business immediately, but let us hope that China will soon begin to consume our production in the same proportion as it did in the years 1905-6 and bring prosperity to the Mills, the shippers and the dealers in yarn in China. The cessation of the last September rains brought about conditions of severe famine in several parts of India and the chances of the Export season have been blighted after the financial crisis in America and the unprecedented seven per cent. Bank rate in London followed by a feeling of distrust in Bombay.

You will bear me out when I say that under these circumstances to have a Capital of Rs. 1 1-2 crores subscribed, to collect deposits to the extent of Rs. 1 crore, pay Shareholders interest at 5 per cent on money received for Shares and set aside Rs. 1 lakh to Reserve Fund is no small credit to the persons who have undertaken the management of this Institution and successfully brought it to the present position which the Directors have been able to place before you.

I can assure the Shareholders that they have a bright future for their investment and in course of a few years they will be able to earn better Dividends. It is satisfactory to find that the Bank's business is increasing every week."

The proposition was carried and the payment of interest at 5 per cent. to the Shareholders from 1st July to 31st December 1907 was sanctioned. Messrs. Jugmohandas Varjivandas and Lakhamsey Nupoo were re-elected directors, while Messrs K. S Aiyar and Co. and Mr. N. R. Mistry were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CLERGY IN INDIA.

REVEREND SIR,—To you, as representing the highest Christian thought of to-day, I come with a message. To you, also, as able to interpret the ethical signs of the times I come with a query. May I, therefore, for these purposes, ask for a moment your kind attention?

I believe the one fact standing out pre-eminent in the ethical history of peoples to be this:—That the true progress—that is, the moral progress—of a nation has ever been commensurate with the growth of its altruistic spirit. I consider it also self-evident that the altruistic feeling of man for man not only directly leads to sympathy for the dumb races, but that as the one trait grows and diminishes so does the other. The Gospel bids us open our mouth for the dumb and tells us how blessed are the merciful. Despite these facts, it is estimated that quite sixty thousand cows are daily slaughtered for the use of Europeans in India, not to mention other species of slaughter.

Inasmuch as the law of Love is the law of Christ all cruelty, since it is opposed to Love, is opposed to that Christ who commanded His followers to be "harmless as doves." A wrong to the creature is, moreover, an insult to its Creator, and a double insult when we bow to that Creator as a "God of Love" whose "tender mercies are over all His works." The behest, "Be ye therefore merciful" was not (I think) limited to one species and a narrow interpretation of that command is not, I fear, calculated to inspire respect for the teachings of the Church.

There are some who hold that meat-eating is sanctioned by Divine Authority and refer their honoured antagonists to a passage in St. Mark. ii. 15, that "He sat at meat with publicans and sinners." To such reasoners, I refer to the following passage in "The Christian Commonwealth" (Jan. 8, 1908.),

"It must be remembered that the word "meat" in the Bible is a term used for "food generally, and not for any class of food in particular; and whenever "flesh" is used. [the "meat offering" of the Hebrews was one of corn and oil.] The fact is that there is absolutely no proof from the scriptures that Jesus ever partook of flesh, but overwhelming assumptive evidence to the cotrrary. Hegesippus, the well-known historian, asserts definitely of James, the brother of Jesus, that "he never ate animal food," and element of Alexandria also says that "Matthew, the Apostle, lived upon seeds and hard-shelled fruits and other vegetables without touching flesh." Tertullian, who wrote in the second century, is very strongly of the opinion that Jesus did not eat flesh."

No, Reverend Sir, it never has been necessary that man should eat his fellow-creatures, except for reasons that would cause cannibalism in a boatful of castaways. The vegetarian position is an impregnable one from every point of view. Its truth is taught by man's physical make-up—stomach, teeth, even the movement of his lower jaw: by chemistry, in its analysis of foods, by practical results in whole nations of sturdy people, by the aesthetic sense, which distinguishes between the beautiful and the hideous, by the laws of economy and finally by every lofty human thought and feeling which shrinks from bloodshed, cruelty and injustice, and disclaims to foist upon others those degrading tasks from which we shrink with horror.

The religious world in Europe, as represented by the most prominent religious journal, has taken the humane movement seriously. Is it not time, Reverend Sir, that a word on this subject should be spoken from pulpits, established to teach Love and Mercy to dark-skinned Indians? I believe in Christ in that He is Love; but I refuse to believe that it is according to His will for men to allow and abet the horrors of transportation of their fellow-creatures, by sea and land; their agonising marches over hot and dusty roads; the brutality in slaughter-houses both public and private; the scent of blood, the fear, the struggle, the death by multiplied blows, and the inevitable depravation of souls for which the son of God did not refuse to die. Not a few distinguished members of your profession have condemned this practice, and as a result, we find, arrayed against it such names as that of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Bishop Brooks, Rev. Stopford Broke, Bishop Westcott, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Talmage, Cardinal Newman, and Canon Wilberforce, who regarded this question as 'Manifestly one for the Christian Church to consider."

I have delivered my message—I now present my query: Will you not, as ministers of the Gospel, undertake to devote one sermon at a stated interval to this subject, on which mainly depends the success of your mission in India? Will you not thus hold up to righteous condemnation the blood tribute which our dumb brethren constantly pay to the perverted palate of humanity? Will you not estimate an visualize the host of victims immolated to satisfy human carnivoracity?

Can this needless slaughter and all its attendant cruelty be Right? Can we justify this perpetual holocaust of sentient beings either to conscience or to the Judge of all the Earth who has said "The Cattle upon a thousand hills are Mine"? He shall be judged without mercy who has shewn no mercy. He shall carry the lambs in his arms and gently lead those that are with young" I think we cannot, with all our up-to-date tricks at our back.

This request is made in the name of that Christianity which, I believe, is something more than a doctrine or a ritual—in the name of an active Christianity which, to my mind, is a Spirit and a Power.

Earnestly awaiting your communication, showing your attitude on the subject,

Sincerely yours in Love and Truth

KESHAVLAL LABHSHANKAR OZA, B.A.

Junagad, February 8th.

FREIGHTS IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 11.

Freights.—The market remains unchanged. There has been some enquiry for forward positions, but at rates much below owners' ideas.

Engagements.—The Ellerman Line "City of London," Liverpool, March, 666 tons is quoted at 9s. 6d. the Wilson Line, Hull, March, 850 tons at 9s. 6d. 1,000 tons at 10s. the Hansa line, Hamburg, February, 900 tons, at 10s. 1,000 tons June at 11s. Chugondas-Antwerp, February, 25 tons, at 10s. 6d. February, March, 125 tons at 10s. 6d. March 375 tons at 10s.

Lady Minto is proceeding home in the P. and O. steamer "Persia" to attend the wedding of Lady Ruby Elliot.

The Captain C. Kingcome, Harbour Master, has applied to retire with effect from July next when the leave on which he is proceeding terminates.

DEATH in Calcutta is reported of Miss Helen Elizabeth Fisher aged 18 who was be have been married on 15th.

SUIT AGAINST H. H THE AGA KHAN.

(Concluded from page 3.)

Then with regard to the release which has been set up by the 1st defendant as barring all claims of the plaintiff in this suit.

It is necsary to state in detail the circumstances under which the release came to be executed. Both in Bombay and Poona plaintiff and Shamsudin Shah have occupied different houses. The 5th defendant is a person of very great help and assistance to the Aga Khan in looking after his various matters including his race-studs and various other private affairs and is on very intimate terms with the Aga Khan.

Aga Khan induced him to obtain Letters of Administration.

Letters of Administration are obtained for the 5th defendant by Messrs. Payne and Co who are Attorneys of Aga Khan, Mr. Inverarity admits that Letters of Administration were taken out under legal advice so that some one could give a release.

Mr. Bahadurji.—We allege that the Letters of Administration were obtained to get the release executed.

Mr. Bahadurji reads correspondence prior to release between Messrs Payne and Co. and the 5th defendant and Pestonji Rustim and Kola beginning with 9th September 1901. Correspondence put in and marked H.

At the time that this correspondence was going on with regard to the release between the 5th defendant, and the 1st defendant there was also correspondence going on between the plaintiff and the 5th defendant Attorneys with regard to the property of Jungi Shah.

This correspondence with regard to the property of Jungi Shah between the plaintiff and 5th defendant was carried on till 24th January, 1902, but in that correspondence it was never suggested by the 5th defendant that he had passed a release on behalf of Jungi Shah's estate and the correspondence up to that date with reference to the enquiries made by the plaintiff with regard to Jungi Shah's estate merely resulted in evasive answers.

This correspondence was started on 2nd September, 1901, between the 5th defendant's Attorneys and the plaintiff's Attorneys. The Attorneys of the 5th defendant were Messrs Payne and Co. Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola having acted for the 5th defendant for 5 days only. Up to January, 1902, the correspondence resulted in evasive answers with regard to the state of Jungi Shah. On the 24th of January, 1902, it was for the first time stated that the 5th defendant had passed a release with reference to the estate of Jungi Shah. At that date when correspondence was started on the 2nd September, 1901, Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw were acting as Attorneys for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw are now the members of Messrs. Payne and Co.

After 24th January 1902 the correspondence was continued by Messrs Framji and Dinshaw on behalf of the plaintiff and by Messrs Payne and Co. on behalf of the 5th defendant, and from that date the correspondence was directed in reference to the estate of Jungi Shah and also in reference to the release that was passed by the 5th defendant.

Result of that correspondence was absolutely nothing. Plaintiff could get no direct answer with regard to this release.

Sometime after February 24th, 1903, the two firms of Payne and Co. and Framji and Dinshaw amalgamated and as a consequence the plaintiff appointed Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen as her Solicitors. Correspondence was carried on by Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen for plaintiff down till December, 1904. And subsequent to 1904 the present Attorneys have been the Attorneys of the plaintiff. From the correspondence it will be seen that although from the 2nd of September 1901 plaintiff had been in correspondence with the 5th defendant's Attorneys making enquiries with reference to the estate of Jungi Shah the 5th defendant did not disclose his intention to pass a release in reference to this estate until 24th January 1902, although correspondence is going on daily between the Attorneys of the parties. Not only that but after this correspondence is started that the 5th defendant passes the release. Plaintiff's case is that if she had the slightest inclination that at the time the 5th defendant applied for Letters of Administration his object was to give release she would have opposed.

The recitals in the release are absolutely false.

We repudiated the release altogether after 9th September 1902.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of Jungi Shah, deceased, made by the 5th defendant Shamsudin Shah put in and marked H 2. Citations put in and marked H 3. Letters of Administration to the estate of Jungi Shah put in and marked H 4. Draft release from the 5th defendant to the 1st defendant put in and marked H 5.

Mr. Bahadurji continuing read correspondence on release from the 25th of January, 1902, to 9th September 1902 put in and correspondence from 2nd Septembar 1901 to 13th September 1901 between plaintiff's Attorney and 5th defendant's Attorneys on the question of release in.

RELEASE.

My contention with regard to the release is that the recitals are untrue—recitals both in reference to the properties described in the release and recitals regarding rights are both untrue. Schedule annexed to the release does not disclose all the properties of which the 1st and 2nd Aga Khans died possessed of. Not only that, but the recitals in the release with reference to the properties are contradictory to the statements contained in the 1st and 5th defendants' Written Statement.

Mr. Bahadurji here remarked that two of the Khoja followers of Aga Khan were arrested in connection with the murder of Jungi Shah. While in custody of the Police they took poison and died. My client Haji Beebee was present when the murders were committed. He submitted that the 5th recital was wholly untrue. Whole of property (rents and profits) were enjoyed by the family. Piroo Lane property is in the possession of the plaintiff and not in the possession of Shamsudin Shah. That Jungi Shah's claim was time baried is not agreed. Various members of the family were in possession of various part of the estate of Aga Khan and enjoying the rents and profits thereof. They were also in enjoyment of the allowance. It is incorrect to say that their rights to the estate left by 1st and 2nd Aga Khans is barred by limitation with regard to 6th recital. Admission made by the Administrator was not binding on parties who were not consulted about the release. The onus is on 5th defendant.

If no custom is alleged why should the 7th recital be inserted? As regards the 8th recital, if conveyance and payment made were voluntary there was no necessity for 1st defendant to claim a release.

According to the case made out in 12 Bombay High Court the then Aga Khan claimed all the properties belonging to the Jamatkhana and also the burial ground and various other houses, but neither of these properties are mentioned in the release as belonging to the estate of the 1st and 2nd Aga Khans. The Jamatkhana properties and the burial ground properties and various other properties ought to have been included in the release as belonging to the estate of 1st and 2nd Aga Khan. No reason shown is why these properties were not mentioned in the release.

After the release was obtained from Shamsudin Shah and Shahi Khan of 26th September 1901 an attempt was made to obtain a release from the 2nd defendant. She was offered a sum of Rs. 50,000 if she agreed to pass a release in respect of all her rights, but she would not consent.

ALLEGED SHAM TRANSACTION.

We say with regard to the release that it is a sham transaction never intended to be operative. It is merely obtained from 5th defendant for the purpose of completely shutting the mouth of the plaintiff, and disabling her from making any attempt to assert her rights in the estate of 1st Aga Khan. As a matter of fact the 5th defendant has continued to receive, in spite of his denouncing his rights, residence free of charge, allowance and other requisites and comforts in the same way as he used to do prior to the passing of the release. Not only the 5th defendant continued to receive, but the other heirs of Jungi Shah also continued to receive until a little prior to the filing of the suit.

In the same way Shahi Khan has also continued to receive what he did receive prior to the date of the release. Beebee Saheb who declined to pass such a release continued to receive her allowance etc., down to the time when she filed her Written Statement in the suit, which is about April, 1906 In the same way the 7th and 8th defendants continued to receive as they received prior to the date of the release. Shortly, the state of affairs that existed with reference to the allowance and payment continued after the release.

If this release is a sham transaction. Then it is not necessary to ask the Court to set it aside. The primary claim of plaintiff is possession of properties. Section 91 of the Limitation Act does not apply where suit is filed for declaration of instrument not binding and for possession of property. This is a suit not for the purpose of setting aside the instrument but for the purpose of obtaining the share in the estate left by the 1st Aga Khan.

Mr. Inverarity tells his Lordship about the sects to enable him to follow the case: 6th Volume of Gibbon's Rome. Introduction to Amir Ali Mahomedan Law and Introduction of Sir Wilson's Mahomedan Law.

SUCCESSORS OF MAHOMED.

On the death of Mahomed a great division among the Mahomedans arose owing to the dispute as to who should be the successors of Mahomed. Sunnees said succession should be by people and those who are known now as Shiahs said that the claims of Ali, who was a son of a paternal uncle of Mahomed and who was also the husband of Mahomed's only surviving child Fatima had a right to succeed Mahomed. The Sunnees got the upper hand. Abu Backer who was the father of Aisha one of the wives of Muhammed, was elected as the 1st Khaliff. Khaliff means successor. After Abu Baker Oomer was elected and after him Osman. Their reign lasted for 25 years. On the death of Oosman, Ali was elected to the Khaliffat. The great distinction between the Sunnees and Shiahs is that the Sunnees revere the memory of the first three Khaliffs and Shiahs execrate their memory. Shiahs look upon the first three Khaliffs as usurpers of Ali's rights. Ali is looked upon by the Sunnees also as a person to be revered, but not so much as the first three Khaliffs. Ali had successors who are known as Imams. Jaffer Saduck was the 6th Imam. Down to the 6th Imam there is no difference. The Sunnees do not believe in any of these Imams

Court: What is the meaning of Imam?

Mr. Inverarity—Incarnation of the Deity. The representation of God on earth.

All Shiahs are agreed as to Imams down to Jaffer Saduck. Jaffer Saduck had two sons named Moosa and Esmail. The Ashnasharia are a sect of Shiahs who believe that Mussa was the 7th Imam and they believe in certain other Imams down to the 12th Imam and the 12th Imam is supposed by them to have disappeared from the earth and they expect him some day to return in glory. Therefore according to the Ashnasharia there is no Imam on earth and they look forward to Mussa's return.

Shiah Immami Ismaili believe that Esmail was the 7th Imam and they also believe in subsequent Imams down to the present Aga Khan who is the 48th Imam, claiming direct descent from Ismail whom Ashnasharia do not believe.

Shiah Immami Ismaili believe that there were 48 Imams before the present Aga Khan and that they are representatives of God on earth and believe that they could give salvation on earth. Borahs are also Shias and they do not believe in Aga Khan for this reason. They believe in Esmail, but they do not recognise the Imam after the 18th Imam. They do not believe in the line of Imams after the 18th Imam which comes to the present Aga Khan. They have got nothing to do with the present Aga Khan. The Gujerat Borahs are Sunnies. The Moguls in Bombay are Shiah Ashnasharia and some of them followed Aga Khan also. Literal translation of Aga Khan is My Lord. This title was given by the Shah of Persia to the 1st Aga Khan.

After reading the evidence taken on Commission, the proceedings commenced yesterday with the examination of the plaintiff, a detailed report of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PARSI PUNCHAYET IMPUGNED.

In the High Court, yesterday, before a Special Bench, constituted by order of the Chief Justice, which consisted of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Bombay Parsis' case was further heard. In this suit Sir D. M. Petit and others sued Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and the other trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds in Bombay, for certain rights they claimed in favour of converts to Zoroastrianism; impugning, at the same time, the validity of the trusts under which they professed to exercise their trusteeship; and challenging the validity of their appointments to the office, on the ground of its having been not conferred on them by the elective choice of the community. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman, with Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen appeared for the defendants.

The learned counsel for the plaintiffs cited authorities to show, that where trusts had been diverted for sometime to different uses than those originally intended, the Court had restored them; in one case, Att.-Gen. vs. St. John's Hospital, for centuries together, a charity to the poor, had been diverted; it was restored by the Court and confirmed on appeal. Counsel complained that in the light of new facts elicited by the production of certain documents, plaintiffs offered to the defendants to state a joint-case for the purpose of further consulting counsel; but the defendants declined to accept the offer in their letter of 5th October, 1906, stating, that it would not serve any useful purpose.

Mr. Justice Beaman inquired, whether trustees had the power to be settlers of their own trusts and the property which had in their possession in the way specified.

Mr. Lowndes: I say, no; they have no such power whatever. If they do settle such trust themselves, it is not binding on the community. I am waiting for what the other side had to say.

Mr. Justice Beaman: If that is the position, what was the use of going on with this point further?

Mr. Lowndes: It is like this—"I am in possession. I declare what trusts I like." It is not quite "declare," though it may be a very good arrangement for themselves.

Evidence was called.

Pestonji F. Bhavnagri, an accountant and a cashier in the Secretariat, said it was the custom to convert aliens to Zoroastrianism. Some famine-stricken persons were brought up in his family-house at Surat by his father and grand father; these persons were dark-skinned, and their names were Jivi and Rupli or Rupai, both women; and Jinnah and Rustom, sons of Jivi. Rustom married first Rupli; then after her death, Dhan; both of them were converts like him; and then, Avanbai. Rustom was a strict Zoroastrian; he recited the morning and evening prayers. He had a son, Temulji, who later, became Station Master at Bhynder, on the Bombay, Baroda Railway. Temulji died about eighteen months ago. He and the others, when dead, were carried to the Towers for being exposed. On Jivi's death, there was some discussion as to whether her body was to be exposed in the Towers, or on the "Chotra" (a separate place outside). Witness could not say, whose bodies were exposed at which of the two places. There was one "Sidi" convert in the service of a Parsi Khan-Saheb; one Jini woman was still in the service of Ardeshir Kotwal's family at Surat. Witness was unable to state who were the parents of these converts: who they were and what were the circumstances relating to their conversion he was unable to say. Suicides, and persons about whose profession of the Zoroastrian religion doubts existed, were thrown on the "Chotra." Whether "Chotra" had separately marked "Pavis" (or boundary lines for each body like the "Dokhmas"), witness could not say. Dilapidated Towers were sometimes used as "Chotras." In Surat, there was a lot of "Dubra" or lower Hindu-caste converts. In the event of witness embracing Christianity, he would no longer hold himself a Parsi. The dead body of a Parsi, which might have been touched, or which might have come in contact with a "Juddin" or non-Zoroastrian, was also consigned to the "Chotra." Jivi's children were born in the house of witness's grandfather. Parsis associated with Dubri women in Surat.

The hearing was adjourned.

MR. J. H. STONE has been appointed Acting Registrar of the Madras University, on the reversion of Mr. Glyn Barlow to his permanent appointment as Principal of the Victoria College, Palghaut, and pending the arrival of Mr. F. Dewsbury, the new Registrar, from England.

AT the War Office on Jan. 22, Mr. Haldane received three deputations, all of which had for their object a protest against the disbandment of Militia, under the new Army scheme. The units concerned were the Bucks Militia, the 4th batt. Welsh Fusiliers (Carnarvon), and the 4th batt, South Wales Borderers (Montgomeryshire.) Lord Carrington and Lord Rothschild were present on behalf of Bucks, and the Welsh deputation included the Earl of Powis, Sir Watkin Williams-Winn, Colonel Sladen, and Mr. Lomax. Mr. Haldane gave little hope to the deputations, inasmuch as he announced his intention of adhering to his scheme, which he explained at some length.

IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Luxmi, woman, accused No. 1, Kesu walad Limbaji, accused No. 2, and Santu walad Kanhu, accused No. 4, the first of whom was convicted by Mr. S J. Marphy, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in October last, of marrying again during the lifetime of a former husband, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while accused Nos. 2 and 4 were convicted of abetment of the offence, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each, accused No. 3 being acquitted and discharged by the Committing Magistrate. Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appears for the Crown.

The complainant in the case, Sakharam Dhamaji, was the first husband of accused No. 1 by the form of marriage known to Marathas as a "lagna"—the first and most honourable form. The prosecution alleged, and all the accused denied, that No. 1, about five or six months ago, married No. 4 at Hasnapur by the form of marriage known as the 'mohotar", a less honourable form, in which widows of the agricultural classes are generally married. The complainant lived in the dominions of H. H. the Nizam at a village called Dhamangaum. Nos. 2 and 3 lived in a village of the Ahmednagar District, while No. 4 lived at Hasnapur in the same Taluka. The complainant stated that he was married to Luxmi nine or ten years ago, and that she lived with him as his wife until the Nagpanchmi holiday last year, when she left with No. 2, her brother, ostensibly to pay a visit to her mother. She was to return in eight or ten days. When he went to fetch her as agreed on, he was told that she had gone to a neighbouring village, which they did not specify, and they promised to send her back. She was not so sent and on again going to her village, he got no satisfactory explanation of her absence. So he began searching for her. Eventually he heard that she was at Hasnapur and he accordingly proceeded to that village with some relatives and made enquiries at the Chaodi (police station,) as he was a stranger to the place. He received some information which led to his going to the house of No. 4, and there finding his wife. Luxmi was found at or near Santu's house, and she with Santu was taken to the village office, where that day was spent in negotiations with a view to a compromise. Sakaram got a written complaint made out; the police had a report drawn up in his own name; and the following morning the parties, with a village watchman, proceeded to the Sub-Inspector's office at Badhegaum. That officer referred complainant to a Magistrate, and the latter eventually lodged a complaint in the Special Magistrate's Court at Nagar. The Magistrate ordered an inquiry by the police, and after that the case was tried and committed. The finding of Luxmi by her husband at Hasnapur village and the subsequent proceedings were not denied by the defence. The prosecution alleged that Luxmi was at Hasnapur in the character of the "mobotar" wife of Santu and that a ceremony of marriage by "mohotar" had taken place, to which various villagers were invited. The defence urged that Luxmi was staying in a neighbouring village with a relative and earning her living by working in that village, and had no concern whatever with Santu; and that this case was the result of a conspiracy against Santu on the part of the witnesses for the Crown; who wanted to oust him from the hereditary right of service as a Patel.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeal, said the conviction of and sentence upon Santu No. 4, must be reversed. The evidence on the record was hardly sufficient to bring home to him the knowledge that Luxmi was a married woman. The Government Pleader had very fairly conceded this point; and therefore it was unnecessary to discuss the evidence upon it. As regards accused Nos. 1 and 2, the evidence was sufficient to show that there was a "mohotar" marriage. In the case of these appellants, their Lordships confirmed the convictions, but reduced the sentence to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of each.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION QUASHED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of an appeal by Bishendas Ganeshwar, who was convicted by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, to commence on the expiry of the sentence which he was then undergoing. The Magistrate said that the complainant's evidence was conclusive. In his petition to the High Court, the accused stated that the complainant bought from him gold worth Rs. 125 and paid him Rs. 100, and asked him to call over for the balance on the following day. The next day, when he went to claim his money, the complainant alleged that the gold was not worth Rs. 125, and upon his pressing for the payment, he complained to the police. The police officer in charge of the Null Bazaar section decided that the transaction was a Civil claim and referred the complainant to a Civil Court. Ten days afterwards the case was taken up by the police officer in charge of the Byculla section, and accused was prosecuted and convicted.

Their Lordships held that the evidence, as recorded, did not substantiate the charge, and quashed the conviction and sentence.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "OLYMPIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia" outward bound is due to arrive here on the morning of 16th instant with following passengers:—

Mr F Buckney, Miss K Byrne, Mrs Drever, Rev A Dunn, Mrs Dunn, Major W H Faskin, Mrs Faskin, Rev J R Harcourt, Mrs Harcourt and Infant, Miss G Herring Cooper, Miss A Howson, Lieut R H Manners, Mr J Mcirhead, Mr J Parker Slagg, Miss Thring, Mr M L Badhwar and Mr S D Jalota.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "MASSILIA."

The Anchor Line s s "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock on the night of the 12th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection at 6 p m Sharp:—

TO LONDON:—Mr H K Bront, Lieut H M Festing, Mr Houghton, Mr A H Isat, Mr Martillie and Mrs Sparrow, 2 Infants and Nurse

TO LIVERPOOL:—Mrs J Clarke and Infant, Miss J C Cow, Mr G H Garrard, Miss Holmes, Mr C P Hyland, Mrs Hyland, Rev J Robinson, Mrs Robinson and 2 Infants.

TO SUEZ:—Mr T L Dalton

TO PORTSAID:—Mr P J Thomaides

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Dhar, Sahant Municipality Fort; Ms. Vepery, Joseph Rozaria Harton Hotel, Canzngan; Ywataung Sag, Benneth Schoolmaster H. M. Transport Assaye; Jubbulpore readda Indoor, Lieut. W. W. Shaw, care of Messrs. Cox and Co; Jubbulpore, Nammo Grindlays; Shahjanpore, Umram; Margao, Yaloo; Lahore, Satwari; Dundee Surbhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

402 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.

Saturday the 15th instant 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort, parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

No 2 Company.

Saturday the 15th instant at 5 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E E Co.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p m on Wednesday the 12th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light manning.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

A RUMOUR is current that the retirement of Mr. Denison, who for years has been the Chief Civil Adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio, may be expected at no distant date. Mr. Denison is practically the sole survivor of those foreigners, chiefly British, American and German, who during the closing two decades of last century had so much to do with the reorganisation and development on Western lines of the Japanese Government Departments; but he will be chiefly remembered for the prominent part he played as adviser to Baron Komura and the other Japanese delegates during the negotiations for the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Russia two and a half years ago at Portsmouth, U.S.A.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTY IN NECKWEAR.

In dress accessories there are so many things offered in the shops just now that add to the perfection of a toilet, and the veils, belts, scarves, petticoats, and gloves seem particularly attractive this season. At their best they are by no means expensive, although the hand-embroidered collars necessarily cost more than the plain or machine embroidered linen designs. The striped linen collars in white and colours with embroidered scalloped edges and embroidered dots of the colour, accompanied by little bows of the same linen embroidered to match the collar, are among the new ideas. Some of these striped collars are elaborated by the introduction of little motifs in real Irish lace. Irish lace also plays a considerable part in many of the more expensive collars, bows, of rabats, and there is a decided liking for collars with the turn-over part composed entirely of real Irish lace, or Irish net with small motifs of heavier design. With these collars is worn either a knot of soft coloured silk or a small bow of lace corresponding with the lace of the collar. Soft silk scarves in delicate colourings are being worn with these transparent lace collars, so that the delicate colour shows through the lace, and the scarf is then knotted in the front, but while many sorts of silk cravats and bows are shown in the shops and adopted for practical reasons, there is also a decided preference for the bow of lingerie or lace. The straight high collar of tucked lawn is a popular design. This collar fastens at the back, and is finished with a very narrow frill of Valenciennes at the top and bottom, with an extremely narrow tie of the taffetas passing round the throat and tied in a tiny square bow in the front. Some exceedingly dainty collars of this type are to be seen made of mousseline de soie, finished at the top with a narrow lace frill and a silk tie to tone. In white and pink this is a smart little design, though not, of course, for wear with lingerie blouses.

CHARMING FROCKS FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

For the young girl the modes are altogether charming. Delightful little frocks in light and dark coloured faced cloth play an important part in the wardrobe of the girl still in her teens and some of the smartest afternoon frocks are in the pastel shades, trimmed in braid to match and made on somewhat conventional tailored coat and skirt lines. With these coats and skirts, blouses of net or chiffon trimmed with lace, are worn in addition to some sort of over-blouse of cloth and braid. Semi-princess frocks in the faced cloths are also having a decided vogue, and some of these are charmingly simple and youthful in effect, the beauty of the designs being left to the lovely quality and colouring of the frock and the daintiness of the vests and undersleeves. A coat to match often accompanies one of these semi-princess frocks, or a fur coat looks well if the girl is fortunate enough to have one. In skirts the kilted designs are well-liked, together with the skirts with irregular pleatings in groups and various circular and panel effects. Frocks of soft silk are popular with girls, for both afternoon and evening wear, and the simple and attractive little models in voile, marquisette, chiffon, cloth, and net are legion. These materials are being made up without the elaborate embroideries, laces, etc., that are so much used on the gowns for the grown-up. Self-trimmings, bands, pipings of contrasting material, in the same colour, and similar trimmings, are the most favoured. For evening wear, if the girl is too young for a skirt touching the ground, pleated skirts or skirts with considerable fulness, drawn down into close lines by trimming at the hem, are liked, and the blouse or bodice with shallow transparent yokes or vests, more or less modified kimono sleeves, and net or lace undersleeves is used. Liberty satin is a favourite trimming for the evening frocks of soft silk, veile, or colienne, and bands of velvet are effective.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

The hired transport "Dongola" commanded by Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday evening from Southamptton, having left that port on 22nd January, she brought drafts and furlough-men comprising 43 officers, 16 ladies and 10 children, 8 warrant officers, 12 women and 21 children, 1,392 non-commissioned officers and men, 99 women and 129 children

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE management has arranged to give away a gold and a silver watch amongst the children who attend the matinee this afternoon. Every child will be given a numbered ticket and every one of them will have the chance of securing one of the two watches. In the evening another attraction is added to the interesting items on the programme, An amateur riding contest will be held and a handsome trophy will be presented to the competitor making the best attempt at standing on the pad three times round the ring aided by the mechanic.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Feb. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Teheran	11	11	40 a m	2	9
Suez	11	2	5 p m	..	54

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ohvaz (Persian) interrupted until further notice. Telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Turkish route right (11-2-08).

Bhamo Route interrupted beyond Indian frontier (11-2-08).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 504-25 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	436	8	722
For previous 3 weeks of half year	3,62,000	5,33,000	11,000	9,26,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,02,000	8,03,000	15,000	13,20,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,654	2,61,976	2,967	3,90,597
Per mile of Rr. do.	251	518	6	775
Total to corresponding date do.	4,81,941	9,87,867	9,001	14,68,809

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 28,697
Do. to date ..... „ 1,28,809

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS

Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.

CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Extra Meet of the Bombay foxhounds at Irla Railway Crossing yesterday morning was but sparsely attended. Doubtless the many other attractions in Bombay at this time of year are in some measure accountable for the small size of the field, but those people who did find their way to the trysting place were indeed most amply rewarded. Immediately daylight would admit a move was made for the covert close by at the foot of Jackal Hill, but it was drawn blank. We accordingly visited the grassy groves of Chuckla, but these too were found untenanted. A jackal had been viewed on this hill the previous morning by two members of the Hunt, when out exercising their horses, and a slight disappointment was felt in not finding him at home yesterday, but the hope was by no means long delayed. Hounds were taken across the Andheri Road to the old stone cross, which stands immediately opposite the end of Chuckla Lane, in order to see if the magnificent old customer, which, on three previous occasions this season, has given us such splendid gallops, might once again be found. As soon as we reached the beginning of the lane, which runs up the hill to the left-hand side of the big mango tope, without the slightest note of warning half a dozen couple of hounds simply tore up the lane as hard as ever they could. We stood still just for a few seconds to allow the rest of the pack to join them, and then sat down to gallop after them as fast our horses could put feet to the ground. The Pack evidently meant real business, and if we were to get half a chance of seeing the subsequent sport, it was a case of necessity to travel at the greatest speed we could. The lane has many bad stones in it, and also some nasty low branches in the trees which jut out from either side, but pace meant everything to us then, as indeed it did throughout the run, and we more than clatter along the lane, bending down to save any hurt from the ugly looking branches of the trees. Hounds running altogether are making a chorus of music ahead of us, but the closeness of the trees and the winding nature of the narrow lane render only the tail of the Pack visible, and those only by the riders who were nearest to them. Reaching the end of the lane we cross a grass plantation and gallop down the slope of the hill at the far end of the mango tope. A particularly dangerous tree has to be steered past with care, and getting to the bottom of the hill we turn sharp left-handed at Roberts' Corner, so sharp at the pace we were going that the sensation resembled turning a corner on one wheel when driving a two-wheeled cart at consiberably more than what nowadays is known as the regulation speed. Having satisfactorily performed this circular motion, we see the Pack simply streaking away through the open grass woodlands in front of us, and in order to try and keep the hounds in view the gallop indeed became both fast and furious. There is nothing in these open firm grass lands to prevent one really stretching a horse with safety, and the manner in which we strained every nerve to live with the flying Pack resembled much more a steeplechase or fast point-to-point race than the usually somewhat reduced speed of the hunting field. Fence for fence this wonderful jackal repeats his line of the three previous occasion above mentioned. Up hill and down dale the chase is carried on without the slightest slackening in the exceptional speed. Leaving the big hill, which is crowned by the marole caves on our right, we rush along the finely turfed valley, our horses jumping beautifully some wide and rather blind ditches, which on occasion have been the cause of grief to more than one eager follower of the Hunt. Given a good and willing horse, there are in truth but few things in this world more exciting or more exhilarating than such mangificent chase as this. At last the hounds dive into some very dense jungle, the same particular one into which this jackal had led them each time before this season. It is often a matter of luck how one may be able to get through such thick undergrowth as this is. There are, if you are fortunate enough to hit upon one, certain foot-paths which will render one the greatest assistance. Some people yesterday found the jungle too thick to be pleasant, whilst others averred that they had found less difficulty in crashing their way through than they had experienced on the previous occasions. Pushing on as hard as circumstances will permit, we are thankful to arrive at more open country, although the hills are steep and some big loose stones do not assist our horses, particularly when galloping down these hills. Our faithful steeds, however, seem to take just as much interest in the chase as we do ourselves, and willingly make light of the steepest hill and the roughest ground. Eventually we arrive almost to the very foot of the huge distant brown coloured hill which is seldom visited, but so often seen forming the far away horizon from the Jackal Club Chota Hazri tables. Hounds for some unaccountable reason lose the scent. The huntsman brought into requisition all that knowledge of the science of venery which can only be learnt by a lifetime spent at the sport, but nothing he could do was of any avail. In whichever direction he casts his hounds, they throw up their heads apparently baffled. Where this extraordinary jackal finds his haven of refuge still remains a mystery. On four occasions now this year he has treated us to some of the most stirring gallops which this excellent season has produced, and yet he still remains at large, and we are no nearer finding his crafty method of escape than we were at the commencement of the season. One has often read of certain old dog foxes in the old country which, from the line they have taken and an occasional sight of them by some experienced sportsman, have given repeated magnificent hunts, and certain it is that this accommodating old jackal, who haunts the plantation close to the old cross on the Andheri Road, will remain historic in the annals of the Bombay Hunt as the old customer from the Andheri mango tope. The pace had been so fast all the way through the Hunt, that few of us quite realized what a long distance we were from home, until we began to hack slowly back to Santa Cruz. In spite of the unusually prolonged chase, it is remarkable that not a single hound remained out, the whole of the pack having kept so exceptionally well together. We were all of us very sorry not to see the popular M. F. H. at the Meet. A nasty accident to his ankle, when out on the previous day's hunting, has unfortunately been the cause of temporarily preventing his taking the saddle. Let us hope he will soon be able to join in the sport again. It is particularly hard that untoward circumstances should have necessitated his absence from the field on such a notable and exciting morning as we had yesterday.

Hounds next meet at the Kennels on Thursday, the 13th instant, Santa Cruz being the station to which horses should be sent by those people who may come out by the early morning train.

JACKAL.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble of illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us.

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sen postage and packing free.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Horse beat The Wanderers.

The second game of the Bombay Polo Tournament was played yesterday evening when there was an even bigger attendance than on Monday. It was a faster and a better game than the, other, the ground though dustier being true and some pretty play was seen on both sides. Each member of the Poona Horse shooting a goal they came out winners and should win the final on Thursday though last year they gave as much promise and eventually lost. As mentioned yesterday, The Wanderers were unlucky in that they lost Resildar Jan Mahomed of Bhavnagar who fell during a practice game. The winners undoubtedly had more of the game, being superior in combination, and there was nothing to choose in mounts.

The teams were as under:—

Poona Horse.	Wanderers.
Mr. R. W. Grimshaw	T. Kishorji.
Hamar Singh	Sahebzada Tuley Mubawad Khan.
Captain Davie	Miroo Khan.
Captain Lucas Back	Habaraj Kishan Singhji.

Umpires:—Colonel Cookson and Major Martin.

Numbers two and three of The Wanderers were from Palanpur, number one from Idar and the back from Jodhpur.

First Chukker.—Soon after the start Kishorji took the ball to the other side but Hamarsingh cleared and a visit was paid to The Wanderers' goal where Lucas by a long shot hit goal. From hit in, Poona Horse worked the ball again to the enemy's flags where, after Grimshaw's shot having gone wide, Maharaj in a splendid ride by long drives took the ball to the opposite end where it went wide, being cleverly ridden off by Hamarsingh. Play was confined to mid-field for a while, then Lucas secured the ball but his shot went wide. Soon after he was again on the ball and passing it an to Davie, the latter by an angular shot from the right, secured a major point.

Time,—7mins. 30sec. Scores: Poona Horse—2 goals to nil.

Second Chukker,—From throw in, play was confined for a minute to mid-field, then Lucas took possession of the ball and Grimshaw by a straight shot hit a goal. An attempt made to visit the Poona flags and as Maharaj was running off with it, Davie rode him off but the was latter having failed to take advantage Maharaj had a hit at Poona flags but a wide was the result. Then Hamarsingh was on the ball and passed it on to Grimshaw who took it to Wanderers' right end, whence Maharaja relieved. Kishorji now had the handling of the ball and in a brilliant run took it near Poona goal and though Davie tried to ride him off, the former, however, in a scrimmage sent the ball flying between the flags. Again the Wanderers pressed but Hamarsingh relieved and the ball went out in mid-field when the chukker ended.

Time—7 mins. 55 secs.—Score: Poona Horse—3 goals to 1.

Third Chukker.—From the hit out Hamarsingh secured the ball but Kishorji deprived him of it, then Davie took possession and Lucas taking it up from him had a try but missed the flags. Again the Poona Horse assumed the offensive and a dangerous shot was cleverly saved by Maharaj. Fast up and down play followed till in mid-field Hamarsingh tried to clear but Sahebzada saved. For a second time Hamarsingh was on the ball and successfully cleared it and though Maharaj tried to stop, it shot past the flags, giving the Poona Horse their fourth goal. Again The Wanderers were put on their defensive and as the whistle sounded, the ball went out near their goal.

Time.—7 mins. 55 secs.—Score: Poona Horse 4 goals to 1.

Fourth Chukker.—Resuming play near The Wanderers' goal, Maharaj took the ball to the centre field but was driven back by Davie, then Hamarsingh had a shot at the enemy's flags but Miroo Khan saved. Soon after, another attempt was made by the Poona Horse but Maharaja cleared. Returning with a fresh attack a foul was awared against The Wanderers but nothing resulted from the free hit. Then a hot tussle ensued in mid-field, both sides trying their best to ride off each other, till Sahebzada got away with the ball but his shot went wide. Then play rested on The Wanderers' half of ground and Lucas had a shot at flags but it went wide.

Time.—8 mins. 45secs. Score:—Poona Horse 4 goals to 1.

Fifth Chukker.—Soon after the start, Kishorji secured the ball and by a series of splendid long shots, took it to Poona end where in a scrimmage he scored a goal. Then the Poona Horse returned the attack but Kishorji relieved and took the ball to the opposite side from whence Lucas drove him back. A hard play was going on in mid-field, when the bugle called final time, leaving the Poona Horse winners by two goals.

Time—5 mins. 50 secs. Score: Poona Horse four goals. Wanderers—two goals.

The final of the Polo Tournament, between the Poona Horse and Bombay Gymkhana will be played on Thursday evening at 4. 45 p. m. and will be followed by a match between the 26th Cavalry and the visitors.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday the 15th instant:—

A Class Handicap, Course No. 12, start at 3-30, p.m.
B Class Handicap, Coure No. 11, start at 3-50. p.m.
C Class Handicap, Course No. 11, start at 4 p. m.
D Class Handicap, Course No. 11, start at 4-10 p.m.
Ships boat race, service rig, Course No. 11, start at 3-40 p. m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	8	7
This day last year	16	14

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
2	5

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

FEBRUARY, 11th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	53	46	7
B	139	134	18
C	50	136	19
D	88	55	0
E	69	140	22
F & G	66	0	0
Total to date...	453	511	66
Total rats killed			964

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No.

BILLIARDS.

302 Break by Inman.

On Monday the specially prepared room at Pyske's was well filled when "Melbourne" Inman fulfilled his engagement with Mr. Carnall, giving him 650 points in 1,000. The professional was in much better form than when he played at the Bombay Gymkhana and from the first break was always above his points. Playing a very open game, there were many who thought his play more interesting to follow and, whereas he is famous for his hazards, his run through shots were even more startling and he only gave occasional exhibitions of "nurseries." As is generally the case with amateurs, Carnall was quite out of form but better than when he played Stevenson as he made 189 including a 42.

The balls being broken it was only at his fourth visit that Inman got going with all round play to 51 when he broke down through an unlucky kiss. Carnall put on 10 and Inman continued with 27 and 15, breaking down at a full back which he missed, before coming to the table for his first three-figure break. His play mainly consisted of losing hazards to 76 when, touching a lamp-shade to turn it more on to the table, the whole lamp came down. After the consequent delay, he rattled on at a great pace to 111 when he just missed a long screw back. The score now was 113—668.

His very next visit to the table produced some exceptionally fine shots including at 34 a particularly difficult run through, and he was never well placed, the red wobbling in the jaw of the pocket at exactly the century. This he followed with 30 after a run through shot all along the cushion. Carnall had done nothing but now he put up a very nice 42 mainly consisting of Inman's pet losing hazards. He added 9 and then his opponent with the famous Roberts position knocked up 48, and the score was 393—726. 19 and 11 followed to each and then, beginning with a grand four-cushion cannon, came the break of the evening and probably one of the finest, considering the difficulty of some of the shots, ever seen in Bombay.

He went away, after this cannon, smoothly to 81 when he had the red hanging over the middle pocket. Leaving it there he went in off the white five times and left it near the spot and then put the red down, thus getting position. All went well to 110 when the balls were touching but, being replaced, he went on to 209 before the interval was announced. Score:—

Mr. Carnell	739
Mr. Inman	631

Resuming at 11-15 after a quarter of an hour, he continued at a great pace with pretty top-table play and passed the third century but at 302 narrowly missed a screw back. He was now only one behind but Carnall did better in the closing stages, making 23 and leaving them safe after going in off the red on shot from back. Three consecutive times Inman failed to score and then 20 was all for some time after bringing off a fine all round cannon with a double baulk on. Carnall added 18 and 14 before his opponent again got going, getting the spot position at 40 and rattling on with it to 93, but at 66 he missed a very fine cannon. He now led by 817 to 806. He was immediately at it again but at 82 missed a masse when on the way to running out. 15 by Carnall and then the professional ran out with 22.

Final score:—

Mr. Inman	1,000
Mr. Carnall	839

The winner averaged 31·2 and the loser 5·9. Some pretty fancy cannons, masse shots and pots into the Snooker basket brought the evening to a close, the professional coming in for a round of applause for the attractive game he had played.

INMAN BREAKS RECORD.

Last night at Pyrke's Saloon Mr. Inman conceeded Mr. Young 650 points in 1,000 and beat him by 263. Inman made a break of 280 of which all but four were off the red ball; this is a record for India and equals his Australian record. Details of the game will appear to-morrow.

This evening Mr. Inman plays Mr. Powalla at the International Club giving him 1,800 in 3,000, the game to last three evenings.

CRICKET.

The Turf vs. The Eastern Telegraph.

Another match was played on the Oval yesterday by the Turf team when they administered a bad beating to the Eastern Telegraph. The wicket had recently been watered and was crumbling but played fairly well. Going in first, the Turf lost two wickets soon but Fischer and Brown coming together were in for over half an hour tiring the bowling. After that Brown let out well, and Tyler also hitting hard at the finish raised the score to over the century. There was an exciting time in the "sweep" amongst the jockeys, Bradshaw eventually scoring most.

The Telegraph made a poor show, Brown bowling particularly well, and Campos was the only one to make any sort of a show.

Eventually the Turf won by 76 runs.

TURF.

C Forster, c Phillip, b De Cruz	0
H Falconer, b Cotinho	1
E Brown, run out, b Cotinho	42
E R Fischer, l-b-w b Cotinho	11
W Jackson, c Cotinho, b Campos	9
W Brown, b Campos	0
H Blades, c De Souza, b Cotinho	7
C Barrett, c De Souza, b Phillips	5
W Bradshaw, c De Costa, b De Cruz	8
W Tyler, not out	28
T Dent, c De Costa, b De Cruz	4
Extras	9
Total	124

EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

Maynard, c Tyler, b E Brown	2
A Fernandis, run out, b Bradshaw	0
De Cruz, c Falconer, b Bradshaw	5
S De Souza, b E Brown	0
S Phillips, b Bradshaw	0
Campos, b Falconer	29
Continho, c E Brown, b C Barrett	1
Smith, b E Brown	0
Guest, b E Brown	6
De Costa, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	48

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, February 11.

Poona Divisional Hockey Tournament for the Indian Army commenced on the Gymkhana ground this evening when, before a large number of spectators, the 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum, and the 121st Pioneers, formerly the Bombay Marine Battalion, appeared to do battle. The 64th Pioneers won the game by 2 goals to 1.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, February 12.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Now Plate, 3-30 p m
2nd Race—The Paddock Plate, 4-0 p m
3rd Race—The Importers' Plate, 4-3 p m
4th Race—The Dealers' Plate, 5-0 p m
5th Race—The Bombay City Plate, 5-30 p m.
6th Race—The Fort Plate, 6-0 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba		2-45 p m
Church Gate		2-50 p m (2)
Grant Road		2-55 p m (2)
Arrives at Mahaluxmi		3-5 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 11.

A number of Shoreditch paupers have a great dislike to gruel as a breakfast item. The chairman of the Workhouse Committee states that their objection is so strong that they raided the kitchen and poured the contents of the gruel pot down the drain, thinking they would obtain tea in its place. To their disgust, however, the master, as soon as he learned of the occurence, had some more oatmeal prepared, and the paupers were thus compelled to take gruel for the morning meal after all.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. MORLEY AND ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The "Gujerati":—The proposals of the Government of India for the constitution of Advisory Councils and enlargement of Indian Legislative Councils have, it is well-known, been received with anything but enthusiasm in this country. The disappointment which they have produced will now be felt all the more keenly on learning from Mr. Morley's own lips that the reform proposals in question were sent back to India after careful scrutiny at the hands of the Secretary of State and his colleagues, with a request that they should be submitted to Local Governments and other bodies to enable the Government of India to report their general views by the end of March. It would then be for the Secretary of State to consider how far the proposals so ripened by Indian opinion carried out the main purpose the Government have in view. No doubt the whole scheme is subject to reconsideration and revision. But that the proposed reforms have passed from the Indian office with the hall-mark of its approval from the very initial stage is a circumstance which does not encourage hopes of substantial improvement of the scheme. We should, indeed, be glad if our fears were falsified by the final decision of the Government of India on the subject of the reforms in contemplation. Mr. Morley has confirmed the truth of the reports widely prevalent that the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions was being considered by the Home and Indian Governments. That is satisfactory so far as it goes. But the further announcement is still more encouraging. Mr. Morley referred with sympathy to the suggestion to appoint an Indian gentleman to the Viceroy's Executive Council and declared that neither he himself nor Lord Minto "if occasion offered" would fall short of such an application of democratic principles. Such a step would indeed, be a logical extension of the principle already applied to the constitution of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE HON. MR. F. G. SELBY.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The suggestion made by Mr. N. V. Gokhale that the Bombay University should confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Hon. Mr. Selby unexceptionable as it is deserves careful consideration at the hands of those concerned. It is a well-known fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Selby has done very valuable work as Principal of the Deccan College for a number of years, and in recognition of this he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Director of Public Instruction in the place of Mr. Giles. During the short period that he has worked as the head of the Educational Department in this Presidency he has been also able to make an impression on the Department. Taking all these circumstances into consideration it is but bare truth to say that Mr. Selby pre-eminently deserves the honour, for we believe that in honouring an eminent educationist and a scholar like him the University would be doing the very best thing possible. We venture to say that there are no two opinions about the hon'ble gentleman's fitness for the suggested honour, for he can be quite favourably compared so far as qualifications are concerned with those who have been already honoured with that degree by the Bombay University. We trust, therefore, that the suggestion made my Mr. Gokhale will receive careful consideration at the hands of those concerned.

LORD CURZON AND THE CLAIMS OF INDIANS.

The "Rast Goftar":—Lord Curzon made his debut in the House of Lords in the course of a notable speech. His utterances indicate that the whilom Viceroy retains in his memory a warm place for the country where he laid the foundation of his political greatness. His advocacy of the claim of the Indians to the rights of British citizenship is worthy of a sympathetic statesman. The same words from the mouth of one of 'the friends of India' in the House of Commons would have been aired with glowing pride from the whole Bengal press. Though we cannot vouch for a graceful appreciation in this quarter of Lord Curzon's kindly intentions, we wish it was realized that in so far as the destiny of our country is in the keeping of British statesmen, Lord Curzon, as one of the shining and the most illustrious lights of the political gallaxy at Home, is capable of doing permanent good to the country. We wish it was better realized that retaliation for his past mistakes is not the game to play, and that for political purposes his sympathy is a more valuable asset than ill-natured criticisms and malignant disavowal of his intentions and ability to befriend our cause. With his usual candour he denounced the action of the Government as remarkable for its lack of consideration and indecent haste. He even went one better when he impressed on the Government the lesson which the victory of Indians has taught, that their duty to the millions in India was as great as to the white population in any colony.

A JUDGE OF WOMEN.

The "Parsi":—The lecture delivered before the guests of the Stri Bodh Jubilee Committee on Monday evening by Mr. Justice Beaman, was, for him, almost conventional, though for anybody else it would appeal far enough off the beaten track. Mr. Beaman very skilfully brought out the idea, generally overlooked, that feminine beauty and the appreciation of it, are largely the products of civilisation—a reflection that justifies our much-maligned progress amply. The suffragette he logically proceeds to place among the throw-backs—the atavisms—for she wishes to return to a time when she fought alongside of man—or rather in the rear rank—against the forces of nature. If you give her a vote, give her also a gun and a sword, said the lecturer. But there are some of the arts of peace which he found as undesirable for women as the art of war itself—principally that household slavery which we endeavour to sweeten with a few high flown sentiments.

MR. GHANDI AND THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Our common fellowship common country, and common interests demanded that a warm expression of our sympathy for those who, from no fault of their own, have been undergoing not only self sacrifice, but great sufferings and even incarceration, in the Transvaal, should be conveyed. Such an expression, when opportunely delivered, acts as a balm to the troubled, vexed and harassed spirits. And we are rejoiced that the Presidency Association has considerately wired its expression of cordial sympathy to Mr. Ghandi; that undaunted leader of the Transvaal Indians, and his suffering brethren there. Of Mr. Ghandi one cannot speak without admiring his indomitable courage, his steadfast principles, his high endeavours, his loyal and constitutional resistance, and deep and abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the moral law which is above all physical laws. Who will not admire the views he has so vigorously expressed in that letter to the Johannesberg. It breathes the instinct of the patriot and the sterling martyr, and as such deserves to be saved from obscurity. Read the following: "I consider myself a lover of the British Empire, a citizen, though voteless, of the Transvaal, prepared to take my full share in promoting the general well being of the country. And I claim it to be perfectly honourable and consistent with the above profession to advise my countrymen not to submit to the Asiatic Act as being derogatory to their manhood and offensive to their religion, and I claim, too, that the method of passive resistance adopted to combat the mischief is the cleanest and safest, because, if the cause is not true, it is the resisters, and they alone, who suffer," etc. All honour to the brave Transvaal Indian leader for these altruistic sentiments. There breathes throughout in the latter the courage, the righteousness, and the faith which braced up those Covenanters of old of whom the poet has said, that "they stood, prepared to die." Of such stuff Mr. Ghandi is made. And we admire this Indian hero for all the honourable resistance he organised and led, and which has eventually bent the unrelenting and unjust Boer Government. Is it not a triumph of the moral law alone over brute force?

The "Parsi":—By the time our remarks on the Transvaal situation had appeared last week the cables had borne the good news to India that the difficulty had been solved—or rather the Boer authorities were going to attempt a solution and meanwhile withdrew from the aggressive attitude they had taken up. All the imprisoned Indians have been released and the campaign has ceased. For the purposes of registration the signatures of those who can write will be taken and the leaders have promised to induce their compatriots to get themselves registered under the new conditions within the next three months. So the Transvaal Government, which was going to "have no mercy on Ghandi and his friends" is depending on them for a restoration of peace after all.

The "Gujerati".—The release of Mr. Gandhi and other Indians who had been sent to jail is, indeed, a great moral victory on which they deserve to be congratulated. As was remarked by Mr. Ghandi, it is not a victory so far as the actual disabilities or the treatment of the Transvaal Indians on a differential principle is concerned. But in view of the uncompromising and unbending attitude that Mr. Smuts had defiantly assumed, the compromise arrived at is certainly a great moral triumph for our countrymen in the Transvaal. This victory was won under the generalship of Mr. Ghandi who has shown that he is not only a man of unflinching courage and determination but endowed with moderation, circumspection and foresight of no ordinary character. Any unfortunate mistake on his part at this critical juncture would compromise the position of the Indians in a hopeless manner, and the qualities he has exhibited in the arduous struggle to a successful issue have extorted admiration not only from his countrymen but also from the British public and respect at the hands of the Transvaal authorities themselves. No doubt they have spoken of him as an agitator. But the attempt to put down the agitation by first sending him to jail and then incarcerating the Indians was an eloquent tribute to the hold and influence he had acquired over his countrymen in the Transvaal.

THE WEATHER.

[By telegraph.]

SIMLA, February 11.

The weather is again disturbed in Kashmir and the skies are heavily overcast, while Minimarg had a light fall of snow.

A shallow depression to-day has shown over Sind but at present of no, importance.

In Burma, the skies are almost clear, the air contains the usual quantity of moisture and the temperature is normal.

In the north-west of India and Orissa, no cloud is reported, humidity is much below the average in Chota Nagpur and Orissa and normal in other parts of the Division, while the temperature has risen and is now normal everywhere except in parts of Orissa where a defect is still shown.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are clear and the moisture in the air has increased slightly but is still much below the average, while the temperature is approximately normal.

In the north-west of India Mitimarg reports a light fall of snow. The skies are clear except in Kashmir and the submontane districts of Upper India. Humidity has increased in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat and is in excess on the last two areas and normal elsewhere, while the temperature continues much higher than usual in Baluchistan and is normal or in slight excess in the rest of the north-west of India.

In the Peninsula, the skies are clear, the air drier than usual at most stations, especially in the Deccan and Mysore and the temperature nearly normal.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standared at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th February 1908 was 30·010 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercupial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are only lightly or moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and Ambala and humidity is more or less below the average everywhere except at Rawalpindi where it is in slight excess. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The maximum has been 2° to 6° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi and 3° in defect at Rawalpindi while the weather during night was 1° to 4° warmer than usual.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud, and humidity is in large defect of normal throughout the district. Winds are westerly at Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly at Agra and Mainpuri. The maximum has been 4° to 6° in excess of normal at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad and 3° in defect at Agra while the minimum was either equal to or in slight defect of the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Karachi, elsewhere they are clear. The air has become considerably damper than usual at Karachi while it is moderately drier in other places. Winds are north-westerly in Sind and calms are recorded over the remaining stations. Both the day as well as the night temperatures have been 1° to 7° in excess of normal everywhere except at Jaipur where weather during the night time was slightly cooler than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are nearly overcast at Bhuj and Dwarka and the moisture in the atmosphere has increased moderately or considerable at Bhuj, Veraval, Rarkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. The day temperature has been 6° to 9° in excess of normal in all the districts while the minimum varies but slightly from normal.

Central Provinces.—The sky is only lightly clouded over Akola and humidity has increased slightly at Raipur but has considerably decreased elsewhere. Winds blow from the southerly direction at Akola, Amraoti and Raipur and from the westerly direction at Chanda while calms are recorded in other places. The day temperature has been 3° to 5° in excess of normal at most places while during the night time weather had been 5° to 7° cooler than usual at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur.

Konkan.—Skies are cloudless and the air is considerably drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Winds are northerly or north-easterly in all places. The maximum is 3° to 6° in excess of normal while during night temperature has been 1° to 5° in defect.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether free from cloud and the air has been much drier than usual everywhere. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Sholapur and north-westerly at Bijapur while calms are recorded in the remaining places. Weather during the day time has been 1° to 4° hotter than usual while the minimum was 3° to 8° in defect of normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine but pressure to the north of latitude 24° is below the average.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

AFRAID OF FOOD.

Bile Beans Act Like a Charm in Removing the Cause.

How many of our readers dread mealtime? They are hungry yet afraid to eat for the suffering it brings. Yet this fear and suffering can be averted by taking Bile Beans.

Mrs. Maria Burrows, of 190, Kingswood Road, Fulham, London, takes a delight in telling how Bile Beans "acted like a charm" on her banishing long-standing dyspepsia.

"For fifteen years," she says, "I suffered terribly from indigestion and water-brash. Everything I ate disagreed with me to such an extent that the very sight of food made me afraid, and I simply had to starve myself for days together. After meals I used to feel giddy and sick, and often even when starving, I vomited quantities of watery fluid. As a result I naturally became very weak and depressed. At night I was unable to sleep.

"I attended a hospital for a short time, but the treatment I received there did me no good. Then my son recommended Bile Beans and I commenced to take them. After the first bottle I felt a great deal better, and at the end of a month I was completely cured. I can now eat and enjoy a hearty meal without experiencing any painful after-effects. My health was never better than it is to-day. Thanks entirely to Bile Beans."

Bile Beans are also the permanent cure for liverishness, constipation, anaemia, headache, influenza, and its after-effects, rheumatism, and nervous disorders. They are stocked by all Chemists and medicine stores at Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 or may be obtained post free direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write Address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 12th Feb. 1908.

Bile Beans.

BY THE WAY.

THE UBIQUITOUS MOTOR-CAR.

The first motor-car to make its appearance in Afghanistan was that taken to Cabul by Sir Louis Dane as a gift to Habibullah Khan from the Government of India. The Germans are about to provide Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, with a magnificent touring car, which, however, will not be the first to be seen in the Abyssinian capital. The car has not yet arrived at Addis Aboba, where Mr. Bentley, the English explorer, who is accompanied by a motor-car, has been introducing the Negus to the delights of high speed. One of the first of Eastern monarchs to use the motor-car was the King of Siam, whose automobile follows immediately after the White Elephant in the Royal processions.

MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY.

The title of Mr. Pinero's new play has not yet been made public, although it is due to appear at the St. James's Theatre upon the termination of the run of "The Thief." The latest work of our leading dramatist will be a four-act serious drama, with a strong domestic interest. The scenes are laid in England. It is two years since a Pinero play was produced, "His House in Order" having made its bow to the public on February 1, 1906, running continuously for twelve months. Mr. Pinero is almost alone in withholding the details of his work from the public until the certain rise on the first production.

LAST YEAR'S RAINFALL.

We all thought last year was exceptionally wet, but Dr. Mill, the President of the Royal Meteorological Society, points out in the new number of the journal of the British Rainfall Organisation that the returns which are now available of the rainfall during 1907, as recorded at the Organisation's many stations in all parts of the British Isles, show that the past two years agree with remarkable closeness, as regards the total fall not only with one another but with the average for a long period of years. This is a result which has never previously been recorded, and is particularly interesting as marking a break in what many people have come to regard as an accepted rule—that in these islands a wet year occurs once every three years, following two dry years.

VISITORS TO KEW GARDENS DURING 1907.

The number of persons who visited the Royal Botanic Gardens during the year 1907 was 2,962,714. These figures represent an increase of 623,222 visitors over the year 1906, when the numbers were 3,339,492, and up to that time had established a record. The total number on Sundays was 1,268,501, and on weekdays 1,694,213. The corresponding numbers for 1906 were 867,148 and 1,472,344 respectively. The maximum attendance on any one day was 92,277 on August 5, over 20,000 less than on the corresponding day in 1906, when the attendance was a record one for a single day. The smallest number on any one day was 168 on April 26.

SANSON AND LOUIS XVI.

Three letters written by Sanson, executioner of the Terror, are printed in the Gaulois. One of the most interesting of them is short enough to be quoted in full. Citizens,—I have just learnt that the rumour is current that I am selling, or causing to be sold, locks of the hair of Louis Capet. If any have in fact been sold, this abominable trade can only have been carried on by impostors. The truth is that I have not allowed anyone in my house to carry away even the smallest relic.—Sanson.

Sanson, it appears, had, in his private capacity, much sympathy with the King whose head it was his duty, in his professional capacity, to cut off. In another letter he attributes the courage with which he met his death to the firmness of his religious principles, and when he himself died, in 1806, he bequeathed money to pay for masses for his victim's soul.

THE WORLD'S ASTRONOMERS.

At present there is a great lack of co-operation among astronomers, some branches of the science

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A WRITER the other day dropped casually the remark that Burke was "the greatest of the masters of English prose." It is a highly controversial saying, and one reads it as one might the remark in a German newspaper, "Of course it was Blucher who won Waterloo." Of course, but there are two sides to a question, and one would like to hear the case debated. An essayist who has this trying way of flinging down from time a statement like a gauntlet is that most genial and entertaining critic James Russell Lowell. Lowell makes a startling assertion which immediately puts you in an attitude of "attention," and while you wait for his exquisite reasons for it he walks off without giving any. Thus, speaking of Hawthorne, he says that he was "the rarest creative genius of the century, the rarest in some ideal respects since Shakspere," and before you have time to pray him for charity's sake to name the respects he is out of hearing. Then he says, "It may be doubted whether any language be rich enough to maintain more than one truly great poet," and by the time your meek "Why?" reaches him he is talking at large of Shakspere. Such remarks are to a reader as when a frail tooth chances upon the one unstoned raisin in the plum-pudding The writer in question who is for giving the palm of English prose to Burke is, of course, sinning in good company. He is shooting from behind the shield of Hazlitt. Hazlitt's admiration for Burke is well known, and finds plenary expression in that essay in which, written upon the quaint text "Do you read or sing? If you sing, you sing very ill," he pronounces an adverse judgment upon the "Prose Style of Poets." Here is the passage:—"It has always appeared to me that the most perfect prose style, the most powerful, the most dazzling, the most daring, that which went the nearest to the verge of poetry and yet never fell over, was Burke's. It has the solidity and sparkling effect of the diamond; all other 'fine writing' is like French paste or Bristol stones in the comparison. Burke's style is airy, flighty, adventurous, but it never loses sight of the subject; nay, is always in contact with and derives its increased or varying impulse from it.'

HAZLITT'S ILLUSTRATION.

By and by he illustrates by quoting that parallel between the "proud Keep of Windsor" and "The British Constitution" which Burke himself considered his highest achievement in prose Now Hazlitt is too sound a critic to be entirely wrong on such a point. He is, some tell us, the greatest of English critics. The qualities, accordingly, which he sees in Burke are actually there, and they constitute that writer a master of prose. But Hazlitt does not miss certain qualities which Burke lacks, and the absence of which keeps him from being the greatest of prose masters. He lacks flexibility, pathos, the nuance, and a hundred other things, and one who reads Mr. Morley's impartial estimate of Burke's literary character will judge that it is to go far enough in eulogy of the great orator to adopt De Quincey's finding that he is "the supreme writer of his century."

THE INDEFINABLE FAILING.

A curious fact in the case of Burke is that, while to one who reads his speeches he is the sovereign orator of our language, yet men much his inferiors were more effective speakers in the House of Commons. The fact is of itself to a certain extent a criticism upon his oratory. A book may fall flat at first, yet if it receive due recognition later on no one makes it a reproach that it did so, but a speech is a different matter. Its "prosperity," like a "jest's," is in the ears of him who hears it at the time, not in his eyes who reads it a century later. Its purpose is utilitarian and it is a good speech or a bad according as it does or does not convince its hearers. This, apparently, Burke's speeches did not do so well as those of others. The same remark holds regarding another who, although in a different province, was equally with Burke a pre-eminent orator. That is Bossuet. Bossuet is the crowning glory of the French, perhaps of the Christian pulpit, but he was not to the people of his own day what he is to us. One who studies, say, the Lenten course which Bossuet delivered before Louis XIV. in the Louvre in 1662, when the preacher's genius was rapidly mounting to its maturity, admires the art by which a rigorous unity of purpose controls the diverse thoughts, so that the various "points" fall like successive strokes of the hammer of Thor, each heavier than its prede essor; while the outbursts of lyricism and those swinging thought-rhythms which sometimes expand into paragraphs in which period presses upon period, and sometimes contract into a sentence as tense and vivid as the photograph of an electric flash, are a perpetual pleasure to one familiar only with the master-pieces of the British pulpit. But people did not at first realise all Bossuet's greatness. He was of course, even in his own day, a great preacher, yet not so great but that there were three or four others equally so, while critics are coming to think that Voltaire was right when he indicated that Bossuet was never considered as even in the running with Bourdaloue. Probably one of these sermons of Whitefield's which no one now reads was more immediately effective than all the sermons Bossuet ever preached. Yet, together with the case of Burke, his case proves that posterity awards the wreath of oratory not to him who actually produces the characteristic effects of oratory in most abundance, but to him who, in their judgment, ought to have done so.

BURKE'S WIT.

It is often debated regarding Burke whether he had "wit." It was a point on which Johnson and his acolyte Boswell were at sixes and sevens. Johnson had a cordial friendship for the Irishman, and bounteously acknowledged his powers of understanding and speech. His "stream of mind" was "perpetual." He has "great knowledge, great fluency of words, great promptness of ideas, so that he can speak with great illustration on any subject that comes before him." But he will not admit that he had "wit." "When he lets himself down to jocularity," he declared, Burke was "in the kennel." Indeed, in that matter, so far from being a "hawk," he is "the beetle in the mire" "I never heard Burke make a good joke in my life," he once declared. Boswell, on the other hand, was of an opposite opinion, and would on one conspicuous occasion have withstood him to the face on the subject, only "it might have occasioned something more rough." It was a wise forbearance, for at times Johnson could be what Garrick's brother called him—"a tremendous companion." Boswell accordingly adopted the subtle expedient waiting until the Great Bear was dead, and then, in a footnote to the third edition of his own. "Tour to the Hebrides." (1786), he reaffirmed his opinion and supported it with three examples. Two of those examples are as follows:—Boswell was describing to Burke a Blue Stocking meeting, where the ladies were seated round a male friend remarkable for his tallness, listening to his literature. Ay, commented Burke, like maids round a Maypole. On another occasion, when the talk turned upon the distinction between human and animal intelligence, Boswell proposed to define man as the cooking animal. Your definition is good, said Burke; I now see the full force of the common proverb there is reason in roasting of eggs. One is relieved to think that Boswell's friends assured him they could have furnished him with twenty better instances of the orator's wit. Nevertheless wit of a sort they are, and one cannot help thinking that when Johnson said he had heard no good joke from that source he was thinking of a joke which was a sally of humour rather than wit. Now Burke has no humour. To be convinced of that one has only to turn to a certain passage in the treatise of "The Sublime and Beautiful." To one who has that sense it is a joy for ever. It is the passage dealing with the "physical cause of love," and runs thus: "When we have before us such objects as excite love and complacency the body is affected, as far as I can observe, much in the following manner:—The head reclines something on one side, the eyelids are more closed than usual and the eyes roll gently, with an inclination to the object; the mouth is a little opened and the breath drawn slowly, with now and then a low sigh; the whole body is composed, and the hands fall idly to the sides." This is as amusing an instance of lack of humour as sinful man may hope to find.

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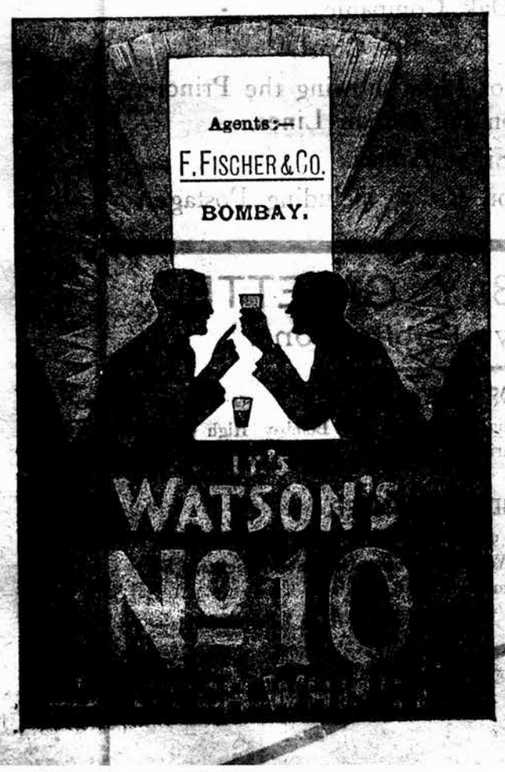

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